INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVII NO. 289— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929. ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SOCIALIST M. P.'S 'NO' TO PREMIER MACDONALD.

REVOLT IN LABOUR RANKS?

Leftists Have Plain-Speaking With Premier.

A TIMELY RETREAT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec 6.

Labourite leftwingers' pressure on the Government in the House of Commons last night on the much-disputed provision of the Unemployment Insurance Bill as regards "genuinely seeking work" claimants for dole ended by Miss Margaret Bondfield agreeing to withdraw clause four of the Bill with a view to redrafting it. This was the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin after seven hours' wrangling.

Premier MacDonald and Mr. Snowden attended the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the morning to discuss outstanding questions on the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The Cabinet was eager to explain the financial considerations involved in the Bill. hence Mr. Snowden's presence.

While the leftwingers were flushed with their victory last night in compelling Government to abandon its proposed modifications of "genuinely seeking work" provisons of the Bill, they were equally eager further to impress Government with their views. Hence there was much frank speaking at the meeting.—Reuter.

"NO" TO PREMIER'S INVITATION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec 6.

In lobby circles the subject of conversation relates to the attempts which Mr. MacDonald is said to have made to make peace with leftwing extremists who revolted on the Unemployment Bill and which are said to have been repelled. Mr. Kirkwood it is said, was invited by Mr. MacDonald to luncheon and Mr. Kirkwood declined the invitation. It is also said that another member who was invited did worse.

According to lobby talks Mr. William Brown, Socialist M.P., was similarly invited to lunch with the Premier. Mr. Brown accepted the invitation and lunched with the Premier when according to reports the Premier admonished Mr. Brown in a friendly manner on wasting his talents. Mr. Brown, it is said, at once terminated the conversation and took his departure stating he viewed quite differently as to what were the obligations of the Socialist members.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCE AND SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Need For Initiation Of Negotiations.

APPEAL TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, Congress Muslim Party, Bombay, has addressed, on behalf of the Party, the following letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress:—

In July last Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress in the course of a message to the President of the Congress Muslim Party, Bombay, said that the only modification proposed by the All-India Muslim League to the All-Parties' Constitution related to six definite points, that of these the Convention accepted two and that the remaining points which the Convention did not accept, were still open to negotiation and discussion.

Pandit Motilal added: "In the name of common sense, I ask Mussalmans what disaster will befall Islam if these suggestions are finally rejected. In the name of common sense, I ask Hindus what disaster will befall Hinduism if these suggestions are finally accepted. Quite apart from theory, they do not in my opinion matter in practice one way or the other."

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY'S VIEWS.

The members of the Congress Muslim Party share the views of the President of the Congress in this question. But the Party has found, as a result of its activities, that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction exists among the Mussalmans, that no appreciable efforts have been made to bring the existing deadlock on this question to an end, because they realise that without such a settlement freedom for the country is impossible. Great expectations were roused by the announcement of the Gandhi-Jinnah conversations in this behalf. But, unfortunately these expectations have not been realised.

CONGRESS THE ONLY BODY TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

The Congress Muslim Party is convinced that a satisfactory adjustment of the Hindu-Muslim differences can only be secured through the Congress which is the greatest National organisation of the country and this fact was strikingly demonstrated by the decision of the Madras session of the Congress which was practically endorsed by the Calcutta (1927) session of the All-India Muslim League. The Party, therefore, earnestly requests the President of the Congress to take immediate steps to open negotiations with the accredited representatives of the Muslim community with a view to a final settlement that may be ratified by the Lahore session of the Congress.—Free Press.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE BHAGAT SINGH.

—:o:—

Plan Abandoned For Want Of Men And Arms.

LAHORE CASE APPROVER'S STORY.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Approver Lalitkumar further examined in the alleged Conspiracy case to-day stated that he was asked by the party to join the active group, but he did not consent to do so. He was asked to go to Allahabad after the Assembly bomb outrage. J. N. Bannerji suggested to him at Allahabad that an attempt should be made to rescue Bhagat Singh, but for want of men and arms the plan was abandoned. It was decided that by means of a marriage invitation Ajoykumar should invite the members of the party at Cawnpore. The meeting was not held and witness was arrested in June at his house.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baljit, junior defence counsel.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE SEDITION CASE.

—:o:—

C. I. D. Officers In Search Party.

SEARCH INSPECTOR'S ADMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Further cross-examination of witnesses took place in the sedition case against Sjt. Subhas Bose and others. The search Inspector admitted that the C. I. D. officers accompanied the search party, Mr. Hanson, Deputy Commissioner of the C. I. D. Branch being present at one place.

A Sikh witness admitted the Kripan was a sword worn by Sikhs as a religious emblem.—Free Press.

SURETIES IN BARISAL CASE.

—:o:—

Public Prosecutor's Report.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the Public Prosecutor submitted a sport recommending for acceptance only three out of the eleven sureties furnished on behalf of the accused who were convicted with Satin Sen under Section 110, Cr. P. C., as some of the sureties were unwilling to sign bonds and others were unacceptable they having been shown to have active sympathy with the accused during trial.

Hearing was adjourned to December 16 for argument on this point.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Dr. Pattabi Sittarmaya In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya who has been elected by the A. I. C. C. to inquire into the Bengal Congress dispute, has arrived here today, and is putting up at Calcutta Hotel.

He will, it is learnt, start his inquiries this evening.—Free Press.

DAWN OF NEW ERA.

—:o:—

Activities Of Bengal C. I. D.

DELHI, Dec. 6.

The services of Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid, Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government. This transfer is looked upon in non-official circles as of some far-reaching significance of policy of the Bengal Government and a new era in the activities of the Bengal C. I. D.—Free Press.

"DANGEROUS TO BE ON "RED" SIDE."

—:o:—

Crown Counsel On Flirting With Bolshevism

THE MEERUT TRIAL.

Mr. Mitter Describes Accused's Part In "Conspiracy."

MEERUT, Dec. 6.

"Well, if you act with a Communist, associate with a Communist, correspond with a Communist, copy from the "Imprecor" speak the language of the "Imprecor," well, the "Yellow" tint vanishes. It is a little dangerous to be on the "Red" side. It is dangerous to flirt with Bolshevism."

Thus Mr. Mitter, Crown Counsel, summed up the prosecution case against Kishorilal Ghosh who, it will be remembered, described himself as a genuine Trade Unionist, in his statement before the Court. Counsel declared that Kishorilal first came into contact with Donald Campbell the well-known Moscow Agent, and it was clear that Campbell intimately discussed the task with him with regard to the Trade Union Congress.

ACTING AS COVER ADDRESS FOR SPRATT.

Spratt had been instructed by Campbell to get into touch with Ghosh, to get Ghosh to Canton to attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference which the prosecution knew was a Bolshevik show. Ghosh was quite aware of the fact that Donald was a Communist and Spratt of course was. It was true that Kishorilal did not go to Canton but he allowed Spratt to use him as a cover address. Spratt was getting all his correspondence and salary or £40 through Kishorilal.

Continuing Mr. Mitter drew the attention of the court to the mass of Communist literature alleged to have been found in the possession of Kishorilal. The suggestion that he casually picked up these "Imprecor" copies and the Communist books from "Patrika" office was fantastic and absurd. Counsel asserted that Kishorilal had been working in collaboration with these accused in every sphere of their activity.

DISCHARGE HIM IF HE ISN'T A COMMUNIST.

Accused said he was a Trade Unionist. Mr. Mitter concluded: "If it is a pose of his to get out of this difficulty, you won't accept his explanation but if, on fair consideration of all facts placed before you, you come to the conclusion that he is a genuine Trade Unionist, I will cordially invite you to discharge him. This case is not directed against genuine Trade Unionists. If you find he was really not a Communist you will discharge him but I must say his activities were becoming sored it was almost indistinguishable."—A. P.

OTHER ACCUSED AND THEIR ACTIVITIES.

Proceeding Mr Mitter said that Gopal Basak was a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party and the Secretary of the Dacca Branch.

He was a Bolshevik and in his possession was found a mass of Communist literature which he had gathered to equip himself with a knowledge of Bolshevik philosophy strategy and tactics.

Radharaman Mitra and Gopen Chakravarti were members of the Workers' and Peasants' Party and Trade Unionists. They had taken prominent part in strikes and organisation of the Party.

L. R. Kadam organised the Workers' and Peasants' Party at Jhansi.

Kedarnath Sehgal had presided over the Meerut Workers' and Peasants' Conference last year and was closely connected with Naujawan Bharat Sabha of the Punjab, the aims of which were the same as those of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. His speeches had all along been violent and in them he had advocated the overthrow of British Imperialism.

Gaurishanker was the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. He set up a temporary office of the Party at the Gadhmukteswar mela and conducted propaganda to stir up the peasants.

Regarding P. C. Joshi, Counsel said that he was the Provincial Secretary of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of the United Provinces and had played a leading part in organisations (?). Mr. Mitter dwelt upon the correspondence which Joshi is alleged to have entered into with other alleged conspirators and laid stress on his having been in possession of Communist literature. He had also done a lot of work among the Youth League.

Mr. Mitter then dealt with the cases against Joglekar, Kasle and others. He had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

MINERS DEFY LEADERS.

—:o:—

Refuse To Submit To Wage-Cut.

OMINOUS DEVELOPMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, Dec 6.

Sydney.—There is ominous development in the New South Wales coal dispute which was hoped to have been settled along the lines agreed at the Conference of the Owners' and Miners' leaders summoned by Prime Minister Scullin on November 29, after a prolonged stoppage. The settlement was based on a wage reduction of 12-1/2 per cent. in the case of contract workers and sixpence day for day labourers. It was believed that meetings of Miners would ratify the agreement and work could be resumed this week. A mass meeting, at one of the most important centres, Kurri Kurri, yesterday, however, rejected the terms of the settlment. It is expected that other centres will follow Kurri Kurri's lead.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF TAXES ON INCOME.

—:o:—

House Of Representatives' Resolution.

LONDON, Dec 6.

Washington.—The House of Representatives by 218 votes to 17 has adopted a resolution providing for reduction of taxes on income in 1929 by 160 million dollars.—Reuter.

NATOLE MAIL ROBBERY.

—:o:—

Bengal Students Let Off On Bail.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

It will be remembered that Chandra Das Chatterjee and Manikrishna Sengupta, two students, were arrested in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery case some time back. Although it is now two months since their arrests were made and as no chargesheets have yet been put in, they have been granted bail by Justices Ghose and Pearson. Susil Dasgupta who was arrested close to the scene of robbery is, it is stated, not allowed bail.—Free Press.

THE UNTOUCHABILITY BILL.

Ambedkar-Jaykar Joint Production.

PROMOTION OF GOOD MORALS.

The following Bill has been drafted by Dr B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, for the removal of untouchability by law. It will be moved most probably in the next session of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. M. R. Jayakar or by Dr. Ambedkar in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council with appropriate changes with respect to defining the locality of its application:

Whereas it is known that by usage and custom prevalent in the Hindu community certain castes of Hindus are held to be by reason of such usage and customs, untouchable and unfit for association; and

Whereas this imputed impurity imposes serious disabilities on these castes of Hindus and deprives them of their right to the benefit of institutions, services and foundations dedicated to or maintained for public use; and

Whereas many Hindus believe that this imputed impurity, although it is in accordance with established custom, is not in accordance with a true interpretation of the precepts of their religion and desire that the disabilities of these castes should be removed; and

Whereas it is just to relieve all such Hindus from such incapacity of which they complain; and

PROMOTION OF GOOD MORALS.

Whereas the removal of this invidious discrimination among persons of the same faith will tend to the promotion of good morals and to the public welfare in general and of the Hindus in particular: it is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Untouchable Castes (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 193 .

2. It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and Santhal Parganas.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS AND UNTOUCHABLES.

3. No person shall be deemed to be unfit or incapable by reason of his caste of sharing the benefit of a religious or charitable trust created for persons of his or her faith or of sharing the benefit of a utility or convenience dedicated to or maintained or licensed for the use of the general public, any custom and any interpretation of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

NO UNTOUCHABILITY BAR AT KIRLOSKAR WADI.

—:o:—

HOW SWADESHI INDUSTRIALISTS HELP THE CAUSE.

The Secretary Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee writes:—

In the course of their letter addressed to the Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee here, the Directors of the Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd., Kirloskar Wadi, writes us as under, on the following important points:

(1) The total number of men, women and children belonging to the depressed classes is 80 (eighty).

(2) They have free access to the water taps and wells. There is no special arrangement for them.

(3) The schools are open to them.

(4) There is only one Temple which is open to all.

(5) There is absolutely no distinction made between the touchables and untouchables and in the ordinary it would almost be impossible to distinguish between the two classes.

It can be safely said that the so-called distinction between the touchables and untouchables hardly exist in Kirloskar Wadi.

Bacha's Followers Indulge In Loot And Raids.

NADIR KHAN DESPATCHES TROOPS TO KOHIDAMAN.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.

Sardar Shahwali Khan and party left by the Bombay Mail to-day. The Sardar will probably sail on the 14th.

It appears that the execution of Bacha-i-Saqao inspite of Nadir Khan's promise of safe conduct caused great disturbances in Mazarisharif where people begun to entertain grave doubts about the sincerity of Nadir Khan's promises. Consequently a continuous stream of reports of rebellion in Mazarisharif has been pouring in. Strong rumours are prevailing in Mazarisharif about a revolt in Kabul also. But it is understood that peace has now been established as is evident from extraordinary edition of "Islah" the Kabul official organ of the Afghan Government which says:—

"As some Saqavi miscreants upset the tranquility of the people of Mazarisharif, a deputation of delegates from Mazar came here with a view to obtaining information and to receive an assurance of restoration of peace. Government received the delegates with great kindness. His Majesty the King gave firmans which were carried to Mazar by the delegates".

The following telegram was received yesterday from Mir Mohamed Azamkhan, General in Mazarisharif during the time of Bacha-i-Saqao:—"Received Royal firmans through delegates. Allegiance of military and civil population of Mazarisharif has been completed".

The latest information from Kabul indicates that the inhabitants of Kohidaman are again recalcitrant and are induling in great loot and raiding thus forming a fresh source of trouble to the Afghan Government who, it is understood, have despatched troops there.—A. P.

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 5.

New York.—Before leaving for Florida, Edison said that while the golden rod had been found to be most satisfactory of thousands of plants with which he had experimented, no estimate had yet been made of the possible cost of production of synthetic rubber nor had commercial possibilities of the discovery been decided.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 10

STOCKS & SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The local share market opened at about unchanged rates and ruled quiet with a small business Tata Steel Shares ruled quiet but steady. The market was featureless and closed as under:—

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 332/8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (20) 201 720
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 457/8.
Century 100, 300
Colaba Land 138/12.
Crescent 100 82/8
Fazulbhoy 250, 516/4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 127/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1750
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 372/8.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 900
Kohinoor 155.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd nil 1470.
Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165/.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 318, 307/8
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 40
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3090
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 387/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 95/8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77/8
Central 200 xd. 16/12
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1320
Imperial Contributory 125 101 322/8.
Union 5|11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 248/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10/12.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 65.
Katni Defd. 670.
Katni Ord. 190

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 820.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 114
Central Provinces 37-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 132/8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 122/8
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 690.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. xd. 1202/8.
Tata Power 300 nil, 540.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/2
New Indian Assurance 6 19/12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 305.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 208/12.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 37.
Burma T. Corporation 755.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 132/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 11
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 61/4.
Tata Iron Defd. 267/8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 137
Tata 2nd Pref. 77/8
Andhra Pref. 1050
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power Pref. 1040

The share market will remain closed on 7th, 9th and 10th inst. on account of December sett. work.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/12/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 76/14.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/6.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

January	....	13.27 -.97
March	....	14.06—.10
May	....	14.26—.10
July	....	14.45—.10
November	....	14.55—.11
December	....	14.55—.13
Sakellaridis, Spot	F.G.F.	14.60—.05

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs 6 00 00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted-" "ly the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 20 To 13 Points Down.

BRITISH CROP ESTIMATES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure. Stimulated by bearish crop estimate and unfavourable spot demand. January reached highest price 17.39 at 10-30 a.m. and lowest 17.24 at 2-54 p.m. The market closed at a net decline of 20 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 17.39c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 9 to 12 points and Spot Cotton 14 points at 17.14c.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and ruled easy on increased selling. The market closed at decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point at 9.64 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. have received following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Developed strength on encouraging American cables the market is discounting a poor Bureau Report Crop estimates are being reduced."

(2) "Short covering expectations bullish Bureau maintainence advance doubtful."

Grunning:—"Fossicks crop estimate 14,950,000. Report is considered about right."

New York:—"Dull and tending down due to absence of buying power but think market in a healthy position and do not expect a decline to any extent. Piece goods quiet and somewhat lower. Yarn easier."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by bearish crop estimates and unfavourable spot demand."

Patel Bros.—Miss Giles crop 150,50,000 Bales.

Southern Cotton Co. 14,633,000 Bales.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 5.

(As known in Liverpoool at closing time).

New York. 10-15 a.m.—		
January	....	17.34
March	....	17.64
May	....	17.37
New York, 11-45 a.m.—		
January	....	17.31
March	....	17.61
May	....	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 5.

January	.....	17.24—.16
March	....	17.52—.19
May	....	17.78—.15
July	....	17.91—.14
October	....	17.77—.13
Middling Spot	....	17.35—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 5.

December	....	17.12—.09
January	....	17.19—.12
Middling Spot	....	17.14—.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
December		9.24—.07
January	9.32	9.29—.06
February		9.30—.05
March	9.40	9.37—.06
April		9.38—.05
May	9.48	9.46—.06
June		9.46—.06
July	9.53	9.50—.07
August		9.49—.07
September		9.48—.07
October	9.48	9.45—.07
November		9.03—.07
December		9.42—.07
January, 1931		9.42—.07
Middling Spot	..	9.64—.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	....	5.65
Scinde, Fine	.....	5.90
Scinde, Superfine	.....	6.15
Bengal, Good ..	....	5.40
Bengal, Fully Good	....	5.65
Bengal, Fine	.....	5.90
Broach, Fully Good	....	6.65
Broach, Fully Good	....	6.85
Broach, Fine	.....	7.25
Oomra, Fully Good	....	7.65
Oomra, Fine	.....	7.90
Oomra, Superfine	.....	8.15

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The local market opened at Rs. 318|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on local buying. Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach A.-M.	319	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	269	8	0
Oomra Mar.	276	4	0
Oomra May	281	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	215	0	0
Bengal Mar.	224	0	0
Bengal May	231	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Dec	188.50	+0.10
Mar.	191.20	
June.	192.60	—0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Today	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	2700	12400
Fine M. G. Oomra.	200	1400

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Bengal D. J.	214
Bengal Mar.	223
Bengal May	228
Broach A|M	319
Umra D.|J.	269
Umra Mar.	276
Umra May	281

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bengal	227	222	217	211
Sind	232	227	222	216
Punjab	227	222	217	211
Rajputana	227	222	217	211
Umraoti				
No. 3.	281	276	271	266
C.P. No. 1.	296	291	286	281
C.P. No. 2.	288	283	278	273

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

100 Kotak & Co. Yeotmal 272.
100 Bombay & Co. Amraoti 260
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Bengal 222.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amalner 263.
200 Gokuldas Dossa Bengal 221.
100 Rathi & Co Bodhad 268.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arandol 263-1|2.
100 Finlay Mill Adoni 280.
100 Ralli Bros. Shegaon 215 inferior.
100 Ralli Bros. Sailu 210.
100 Ralli Bros Amraoti 215.
100 Ralli Bros Jalna 213.
100 Karshandas Narandas Darwah 240.
100 G.G. Kesha & Co. Nagar 264.
200 N. Fatehalli Nimbahera 265-1|2.
100 E. D. Sassoon Nander 340.
100 Forbes & Co. Akot 275-1|4.
100 K. Devchand & Co Sikohabad 230-1|2.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Since Professor Tod estimated the world's production of cotton at 27,509,000 bales against last year 26,528,000 bales most producing countries have reduced their crop estimates. According to him, Indian crop was estimated at 5,750,000 bales of 500 lbs., while it is expected to be about 55 lakhs bales of 400 lbs. Similarly Chinese, Russian, Egyptian and other growths have been reduced by about 3 lakh bales. The world's carry-over on August 1st of all growths has already been reduced by 1,163,000 bales. Despite reports of American Mills curtailment, the consumption in America is so far ahead of last year by 197,000 bales during the first quarter of season and even should consumption be hereafter 6 lakh bales per mensem against 641,000 in October, 1929, the annual figure may prove to be about 71,50,000 bales against 70,98,000 bales last year.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 5-12-29	5896000	6078000
Receipts Yesterday 5-12-29	31000	41000
Exports to date 5-12-29	3150000	3899000
Stock at Ports 29-11-29	2597000	3214000
Stock Interior Towns 29-11-29	1448000	1216000
Stock Liverpool 29-11-29	770000	642000
Visible Supply 29-11-29	5714000	5500000
Quantity in Sight 29-11-29	9658000	8860000
Quantity out of Sight 30-11-29	5676000	5617000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3 Months Discounts 4 23/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 23/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 3/4 per cent.
One Months 4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 150 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 3/16 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 7/8 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 5th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 5th inst
London/Switzerland 25.11 5th inst.
London/Italy 93.25 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 4th inst £ 4.4.11 1/2 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 22 7/16 4th inst. 22 5/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/2 4th inst. 22 5/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 3/8 4th inst. 49 5/8 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 4th inst. 4 23/32 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 4th inst. 4 23/32 per cent 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.
Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. Advanced on China buying.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSO. LTD.)

SILVER

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

London Ready 22/9.
London Forward 22/11.
China Op. 2/2/14. Clo. 2/2/15.
America cent. 49/12.
Ready 51/9.
Magsar. Op. 51/5 Clo. 51/7.
Posn Op. 57/7 Clo. 51/8.
Tejimendi Magsar /7/.
Posh -/14/-.
Mahy 1/2/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/3.
Magsar 21/8/6.
Posh 21/8/3.
N. City 21/10/6.
N. Manor 21/10/-

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

—:o:—

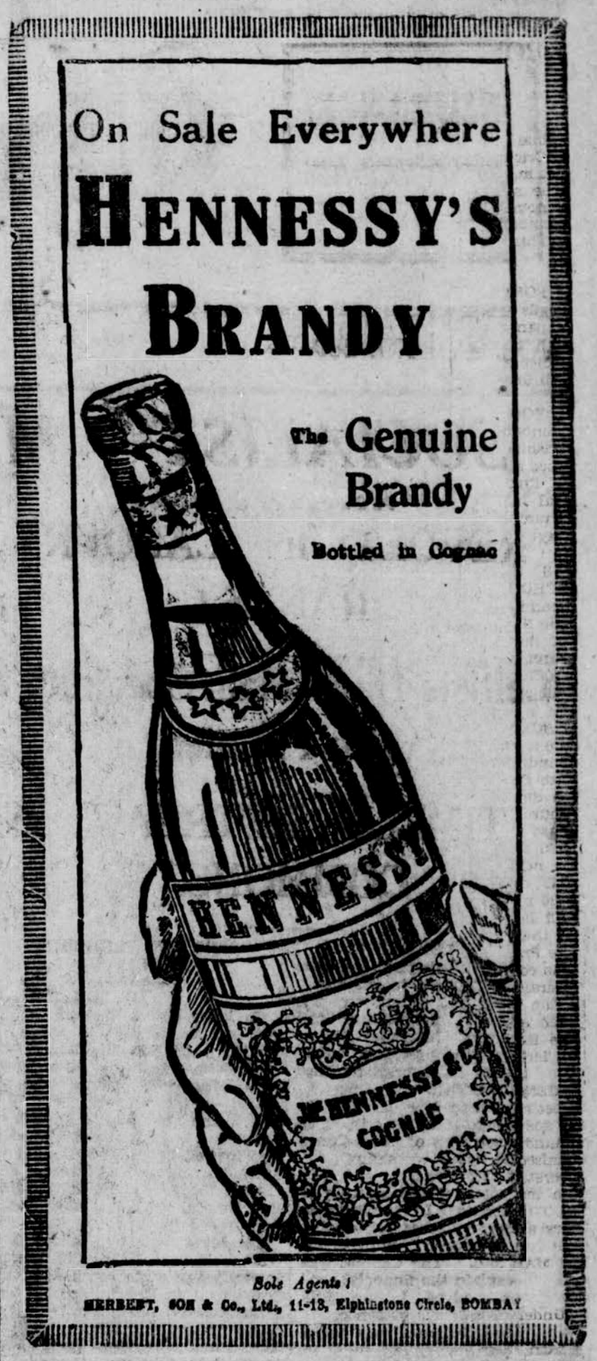
Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Arrivals.	Bombay Padar.
Won carts	1000	288|90
Pandharkawada carts	500	285|90
Wurdha carts	1000	275|80
Khandwa carts	1000	275|80
Ujjan Bales	200	310|30
Indore Bales	300	250|70
Ratlam Bales	100	330|60
Yeotmal Bales	800	280|85
Sanabad Bales	200	282|85
Bir Bales	200	280|82
Burhanpur Bales	300	285
Amalner Bales	400	270|72
Dhulia Bales	400	275
Chowpda Bales	150	268|70
Nagpur Bales	400	285
Arvi Bales	900	300
Khamgaum Bales	400	278
Onkara Bales	250	340
Layalpur American	50	.342
Layalpur Deshi	75	232
Abohar	400	
Tandalianwala	100	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.38-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-5|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.87.
T T Madrid on London 34.94.
T T Milan on London 93.20.
T T Berne on London 25.11.
T T Paris on London 123.93.
T T London on Prague 164.56.



DRINK
MALABATI TEA.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Quiet Session.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

GROUNDNUTS.

The groundnut market ruled quiet. There was absence of sellers at lower prices and buyers were unwilling to fall prices. There was only small business at Rs. 10-7-0 per cent.

LINSEED.

Linseed market ruled rather quiet and prices show a decline of about one anna. Ready business was booked at Rs. 13|8. Offices are reluctant buyers.

CASTORSEED.

The general state of Castorseed ring was quiet but steady. As mentioned in yesterday's report some business for Cawnpore quality was done at Rs. 9|4. At this price there were many buyers but owing scarcity of sellers only small business was put through. It is likely that the demand will broaden.

COTTONSEED.

The Cottonseed market was quiet and prices have declined one anna to Rs. 4-3-6. The course of the market entirely depends upon the action of officers in issuing tenders. In case if large notices of delivery are issued, prices may decline temporarily as there are fairly large shipments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

The market was quiet with increased long liquidation. Operators are awaiting lower level to May. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

	s. d.	d.
Dec.	9 4	—1
Mar.	9. 11 3|8	—1 7|8
May	10. 2 3|8	—1 7|8

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 5.

The market ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. Australian crop adviced read better. The market closed as under:—

	Dollars.
Dec. option	1 26 3|4—2 1|4
Mar. option	1 33 5|8—2 3|8
May option	1 33 5|8—2 3|8

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

In contrast of yesterday's selling, the market ruled very steady. Of course there was absence of selling and prices recovered under scattered buying. The market closed as under:—

Feb.	20.10 plus 05.
Mar.	10.15 plus 05

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,014
Linseed	1,408
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	51
Gingellyseeds	1,804
Poppyseeds	232
Groundnuts	24,789
Castorseeds	1,031
Rice	2,863
Myrabollams	4,326
Cottonseeds	19,118
Gram	1,033
Joowar	5,127
Maize	58
Barley	370
Bajree	2,801
Coal	1,141 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49-10-6 Highest Rs. 49-12 Lowest Rs. 49-9 Closing Rs. 49-11-3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52|9|6 Highest Rs. 52-13 Closing Rs. 52-8-6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 521 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,008
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,617
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana* ..		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		16,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Fort Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
30th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
About 21st „	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan
28th „	Hirizan Maru *	Straits & Japan
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 7th Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'bunder, Dwarka and O Mandvi.
9th Dec	Vita ..	K via bunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
11th Dec	Barjora ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G-Ports
13th Dec.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
18th Dec.	Kara ..	East & South Africa.
20th „	Sidra ..	Mombasa Zanzibar

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8 Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	12 Jan.
Penyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

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	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

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Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

ForAgency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.s. W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price List.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrab Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC

136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 149 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth look when film is removed. You do not dream of dazzling whiteness as pearly as you have.

Accept this offer

To prove the effectiveness of Pepsodent we will send a 10-Day tube free — to any address.

Or send for 10-Day tube to Dept. J. Arthur Richards, 100 Clive St. Calcutta.

Horlick's – for the sickroom
Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AN Experienced GRADUATE TUTOR, knowing Gujarati, strong in English and Sanskrit for a Matric Student. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2406 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2057

WANTED—COLLEGE STUDENTS Desirous of work from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. monthly Salary Rs. 20/ Rs. 25. Please apply in own handwriting with character testimonials to Box No. 2407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2050

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified ENGINEER with vast experience and with up-to-date knowledge with special experience of Turbine working, to act as an adviser to a firm which has got large plants under its management. Pay upto Rs. 1,500/- per mensem. Only highly qualified men with great experience need apply to Box No. 2406 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2049

WANTED—AGENTS and CHIEF AGENTS on liberal terms for different Cities in Central India and Rajputana for a leading life office of Bombay. Personal interview essential. Apply with testimonials to the ORGANIZING SUPERINTENDENT, C/o The Postmaster, Gwalior, Central India.
33208

—Respectable AGENTS the remaining shares al Dairy & Cattle n Commission basis the Cattle Farm most scientific uidance of ex- ry Surgeons. rts. Dividend king of this m the Manag- Mission Row. a.

ANTED.
s are invited for the ermanent DISTRICT RS under the BRITANIA LTD., to organise agen- sale of "BRITANIA TEA" r packed by the company) g salary Rs. 130-25-300, onus: Candidates if select- will have to qualify them- s by purchasing shares of the pany worth Rs. 130/- and the d amount is to be paid after election. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.

Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator. Certificates of Competency are granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India, after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to—THE PRINCIPAL BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER at Parel. Apply in own writing stating salary required to Box No. 2404, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2046

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—'HILLGRANGE'—A large BUNGLOW at Pedder Road with a big compound, motor garage, stable and servant quarters. Apply D. F. Cama, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
C R2041

TO LET.—Mahim near Railway Station, a big WADI with two small Bungalows, together or separately. Nice place for Cinema Companies. Apply Box No. 2402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2045

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EUROPEAN MANAGER of a well-established Limited Company, going on short BUSINESS TRIP TO GERMANY, is prepared to arrange agencies and other business for reputed Indian Firms. Box 2403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 33221

BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards. Children's Books 1930. Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books. KING & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T R2044

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chumber.
T R2042

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. & E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1929, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1929.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares.
3. To elect two Directors in in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. and Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, C.I.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 13th to the 21st day of December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1929.

Note:—If Resolution 2 is passed at the Meeting, Dividend on Preference Shares will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 12th day of December, 1929.

N. B.—The Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company change of address, if any, failing which their Dividend Warrants will be posted to their addresses as registered with the Company.
33227

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

2. The terms are as stated below:—

FOR A CONTRACT OFFICER.

Pay.—Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ a month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, plus an allowance of Rs. 150/ a month for looking after the farm and free residence.

The Officer will be on 7 years' contract terminable at six months, notice on either side which may be renewed by agreement. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special provident fund. First class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for vacation services.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE I.V.S.

Grade pay of Rs. 1000/ a month whichever is greater, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, an allowance of Rs. 150/ per mensem for taking charge of the farm and free residence. Other terms as for I.V.S. Officers.

3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.
33217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

"Ordinary" Share Certificates Nos. 6507, 7327, 8433/35: 3160/64 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Maneckbai Hormasji Jassoobhoy and Hormasji Dinshaw Jassoobhoy have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to

MANECKBAI HORMASJI JASSOOBHOY,
HORMASJI DINSHAW JASSOOBHOY.
33229

PUBLICITY SALE of SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to faster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT to all parties howsoever small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, The INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi Bombay 11
33166

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of hay only for one year commencing from 1st March, 1930, to 28th February, 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 17-12-29.

Tender No. I for hay for Municipal bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. II for hay for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specifications etc. will be issued on payment of one Rupee to anyone deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will on application, furnish any further information that may be required.

The tenders should be in sealed covers addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Hay" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices
Bombay, 6-12-1929.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN MATCHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. ABDOOLALI EBRAHIM Matches Manufacturers of Nagdevi Street, Bombay, that it has come to our clients knowledge that some designing person or persons are going to up-country Merchants, trading in Matches and representing themselves to be our clients Agents are taking advances from such Merchants on the pretext of securing orders in the name of our clients firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. The Public are therefore hereby warned against advancing any moneys to or placing any orders or in any way dealing with any such person or persons on behalf of our clients said firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. Our clients have no Agent or Agents up-country for canvassing orders for Matches on their behalf except the "Frontier Match Agency" who are our clients' selling agents in the Punjab, who also have no authority to take any advance of moneys on behalf of our clients. If in spite of this warning any one deals with any person or persons pretending to be our clients Agent or Agents he will do so at his own risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same. Customers who are anxious to buy our clients' goods are requested to correspond direct with our clients.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1929.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdoolali Ebrahim.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHALDAS MOTIRAM of Thana Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written:

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 25/27, Military Square Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalows, structures and sheds standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mouja Chendani in the Town of Thana in Registration Sub-district at Salsette in the District of Thana, bearing Municipal 1 Ward Nos. 148/A, Tika No. 16, Old City Survey No. 20, New City Survey No. 12 and New Bungalow bearing Tika No. 15, City Survey No. 10 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as follows:

Entry No.	Non-Agricultural	Admeasurement.	Assessment.
	Survey No.	Acre	Gunthas
586	96 B	16	1-2 8-0-0
585	96 A	2	0-1-0
	Falni No. 1 to 3 Kharif.	„ 2	
	Survey No. 97	„ 15	1-2
	Pot No. 3 Kharif	„ 1	
	Falni No. 1	„ 1-4	13-1-0
598	Survey No. 98 Falni No. 3	1-2	6 1-2 yds. 0-0-9
			21-2-9.

Bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Keshavji Jeram, on or towards the West by the property of Dada Patil, on or towards the North by the property of Dada Patil and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of G. I. P. Railway Company.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1929.

RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
33228 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) WITH OUT-HOUSES, ETC., AT PEDDAR ROAD.

UNDER instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits N Nos. 139 of 7927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Bungalow, messuage, tenement and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Peddar Road admeasuring about 8,557 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 667, etc., New Nos. 2173, etc., Old Survey Nos. 65, 66, New Survey Nos. 7125, 7129, Cadastral Survey No. 610, Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3481 (1), 3481 (2), Street Nos. 66, 68 and bounded on the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama, on the East by Peddar Road, on the South by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia and on the West partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

Tel. No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of Kalianji Oil Mill, situate at Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, with all plants, machinery, tools, fixtures, and miscellaneous stores in the oil mill, standing on leasehold land, belonging to the estate of Kalianji Moorji, deceased. Messrs. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the joint receivers, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas & Madgavker, Attorneys for Bhagwanji Kanji and Ramji Moorji, at their office at 33, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India 1908)

It will be worth year while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agent:

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St, Bombay.

WIFE'S FRIEND

Hundreds of different provinces calling "Female Protection Pills" the best and harmless drug to infallibly postpone conception keeping menses normal and health sounder. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., H.B.L., Parbatipur, E. B. Ry. Bengal.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Rs. 50,000
KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.
Secure Rs. 50,000 with ONE RUPEE. and
HELP THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IDEAL WIDOWS' HOME AT HARDWAR.
On the lines suggested by Pt. M. M. MALAVIYA.
Buy Competition Ticket for Re. 1.
Secretary,
LAXMI BALLOT, DELHI.

HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

First Wife's Claim For Maintenance.

A CONSENT DECREE.

Bai Subhadra ..... Plaintiff,
Chunilal A. Kapadia ... Defendant
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar)

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff Bai Subhadrabai against the Defendant Chunilal A. Kapadia, her husband, for interim maintenance.

The plaintiff was married to the Defendant in Dec. 1922, and stayed with the Defendant's family at Bhavnagar for some time after her marriage. She alleged that after her husbands' return to Bhavnagar from England (where he had proceeded for business) he got acquainted with one Bai Heera, an under graduate of Benares College, and brought her into the house to live with them. He then brought the plaintiff and Heera to Bombay where they stayed together for a month and a half, after which Heera left for Benares. The plaintiff alleged that during these one and a half months her husband remained hours together with Heera in a closed room, making her (the plaintiff) sit in the verandah and tell anyone who came to see him that he was out on business. She alleged that he assaulted her on several occasions because she had complained of his intimacy with Heera. On her going to the house of the Defendat's mother at Bhavnagar the Defendant treated her in a most inhuman and cruel manner and assaulted her in the presence of her Mother-in-Law and others on the slightest pretext.

In Femruary 1929 the Defendant brought the plaintiff to Bombay and they stayed at Santa Cruz with Bai Suraj. The plaintiff alleged that while staying at Santa Cruz the defendant started flirting with Bai Vasant, one of the daughters of Bai Suraj and because he suspected that she had reported his philanderings to Bai Suraj defendant assaulted her on several occassions and threatened to take her life.

In November 1929 Bai Suraj left for Bhavnagar leaving her children in the plaintiffs' care. The plaintiff alleged that in Bai Suraj's absence the defendant enticed away Bai Vasant and married her the same day at Borivli and was staying at Gulalwadi and had for all practical purposes deserted her. Some of her neighbours took pity on her for her helpless state and she is now staying at her relative's house for the present. The plaintiff further stated that she had been definitely informed that the defendant was shortly leaving for Europe with Bai Vasant without making any provision for her residence or maintenance and prayed that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit adequate provision might be made for her residence and maintenance.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The defendant denied that he had ever illtreated the plaintiff or that her life was ever in danger. He alleged that these allegations of cruelty had been made to make out a case for separate maintenance. The defendant also denied that he enticed away Bai Vasant the daughter of Bai Suraj, but admitted his marriage to her at Borivli. He alleged that though he sent word to the plaintiff (after his second marriage) to come and reside with him at Gulalwadi she refused to do so. He also denied that he had made arrangements to leave India shortly or that he had deserted the plaintiff or had been guilty of immoral conduct. He denied that he had at any time been guilty of misconduct with Bai Heera or that he had remained closeted together with Heera for hours together the while the plaintiff was set to watch in the Verandah. The defendant also, stated that the plaintiff and Bai Vasant were all staying together for several months at Santa Cruz and that if had illtreated the plaintiff, Bai Vasant would never have asked him to marry her. As regards the plaintiff's maintenance and residence the defendant said he was prepared to offer her residence either with himself or with his relatives and submitted that the motion should be dismissed with costs.

The parties came to a settlement and His Lordship by consent of the parties ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 8 p.m. as interim maintenance from 1st December 1929:

Mr. K. M. Munshi Advocate instructed by Messrs. Kanga & Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah Bar-at-Law (with Mr. V. F. Tarapore) instructed by Messrs. Rege & Co., for the defendants.

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Arjun Suresh Baboo, Subhadra, Mrs. Hirabai.
Krishna Sawai Gandharwa, Rukamini, Mrs. Kamalabai.

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INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

—:o:—

Bombay Shareholders' Suggestions.

In continuation of his letter to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, of the 22nd November last, on the question of the revision of the Indian Companies' Act, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders Association writes in the course of another communication:

My Committee suggest that the power to sell the Companies' undertaking should not be vested in the Directors but that it should be exercised by the Company by an extraordinary resolution only.

My Committee are of the opinion that the Directors' powers to form subsidiary Companies must be restricted. After referring to the suggestions made in a previous letter the Secretary says:—

My Committee desire to add that the formation by a subsidiary of another subsidiary should also be subject to the sanction of the original parent Company.

With regard to publicity of the affairs of subsidiary Companies, my Committee have suggested that (1) publication of a consolidated Balance Sheet showing the position of the whole group or (2) circulation of the Balance Sheet of the Subsidiary Company among the shareholders of the parent Company should be made compulsory. As this part of the subject pertains to the form and contents of the Directors' report and accounts, my Committee propose to revert to it on a future occasion when they also hope to show that the alterations made in the English Law are utterly inadequate at any rate in reference to Indian conditions.

A clause purporting to appoint certain persons under a firm's name as the Managing Agents of the Company for a certain number of years is usually inserted in the Memorandum with the object of fortifying the position of the persons appointed. My Committee submit that such a clause is unnecessary as it constitutes neither an object of the company nor its powers. The clause in question merely evidences some contract between the Company and the persons appointed, and as such should not find place in the Memorandum. My Committee therefore suggest that insertion of such a clause should be prohibited.

Textile Machinist's Visit.

—:o:—

Our readers associated with the textile industry in Bombay Presidency will be interested to learn for the call in Bombay of Mr. John Crompton, O.B.E., M.Sc. Tech. F. T. I., who is an eminent authority in the cotton industry.

Mr. Crompton is making a world tour and is travelling 'o Ceylon on the s.s. "Mooltan" due to call in Bombay about the 6th December. His Bombay Agents are arranging to meet this gentleman and will introduce him to a few of the people associated with the mills.

The following information regarding Mr. Crompton is of interest:

1. He is a Director of one of the largest Fancy Coloured Cloth Weaving Concerns in England, with its own Dyeing, Preparation and Finishing.

2. He is one of the principal members of the Textile Institute which has many members in India; he has been Chairman of the Council for many years and the Donor of the Crompton Centenary prize for woven fabrics.

3. He is one of the leading experts on cloths in England and for a long number of years was Examiner and Advisor to the City and Guides of London Institute.

Borsad Youths Active.

BORSAD Dec. 3.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Borsad Youth League has decided to send a few representatives to the coming Youth Conference at Ahmedabad to represent its viewpoint. The activities of the Youth League and the local literary society are progressing. Under the auspices of the latter, a public meeting was called when a graduate of the Gujarat Vidyapith gave an interesting lecture on 'Russia and Communism'. The members of the Youth League are taking pledges to boycott all foreign cloth and to stop caste dinners after death. Printed copies of these pledges are to be circulated to leading persons of the town and efforts made to secure their support.

An exhaustive inquiry is at present being conducted into the administration of Borsad Municipality. It will be recalled that there was a complete deadlock into the municipal administration on account of the majority of the municipal councillors having no confidence in the President and no work of a constructive nature was being done for the last eighteen months. The majority of the Board have heaved a sigh of relief at the prospects of a settlement into their grievances and have sent the following telegram to the Hon. Minister of Local Self-Government."

"Majority Councillors grateful for prompt action. Pray order auditors here thorough inquiry into misdeed President culminating deadlock."

It is hoped that the inquiry now in progress will be thorough and all the illegal acts of the Municipal President will be brought to light and the public satisfied with a clear and impartial decision.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS IN LONDON AND INDIANS.

—:o:—

Sir P. Thakurdas On Admission Of Messrs. Udani And Banthiya.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The admission of Mr. Udani and Mr. Banthiya to the Baltic Exchange marks the first stage of vindication of the rights of Indian businessmen abroad to which question the Federation of Indian Chambers had applied itself for some time.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers held in Calcutta in December 1928, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in the course of the speech in which he invited Lord Irwin to open the meeting referred to the question and said:

The commercial sale rooms of London, if they keep any nationals from their precincts, they keep out Indians. There are other sale rooms in London which definitely refuse to take Indians as their members. I mention this in order that Your Excellency may realise in correct perspective, the feelings with which Indians who see those conditions in foreign countries return here owing to such handicaps. I am sure that if the Government of India took some interest in removing these handicaps on Indians, they would not have to work long in securing us redress. Such a step would help against an unwarranted lowering of the value and reputation of Indan raw materials in world markets and would further facilitate the marketing of Indian produce abroad.

TARDY BUT WELCOME BEGINNING.

Interviewed by the Free Press of India, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said: It is a good beginning although a very tardy one. But all the same, it is very welcome news. I believe the result is due to the personal interest which His Excellency Lord Irwin must have taken in regard to this question during His Excellency's stay in England. I think the names of Sir Atul Chatterji, the High Commissioner for India in London and Mr. Lindsay, the Trade Commissioner, require to be mentioned in connection with the efforts made in this behalf, since I drew attention to it at the last annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers. Sir Stephen Demitriadi, Chairman of the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce also interested himself in this question and I trust Sir Stephen will be able to ensure that admission of Indians to the Exchange and Sales Rooms in London is made as easy and in ordinary course of business as it is for nationals for other countries.—Free Press.

PERVERSION OF TRUTH

—:o:—

"Daily Mail" And Child Marriages.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The "Daily Mail" published with prominence in its issue of 30th November what purported to be a contribution to its columns by a noted Indian lady correspondent, Mrs. Atiya Begum. The effect of article was to paint in lurid terms the condition of Indian women and to give the impression that the problem of child wives was as grave and menacing as painted by Miss Mayo. In illustration of the statements contained in the article certain photos were published as those of child widows, while in fact the photos seemed to be those of the aborgines in India. Enquiries by the Free Press of India elicit from Mrs. Atiya Begum that she is not the author of the article or responsible for the statements made in her name in Saturday's issue of the "Daily Mail" and that some member of the "Daily Mail" staff had certain private conversations with her which had been dressed up in the form of the article distorting what she had said in the course of the conversation. Mrs Atiya Begum also informs the Free Press that she is protesting to the Editor of "Daily Mail" against the manner in which use had been made of a mere conversation with her.—Free Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-5/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125.

National Bank £46.

Eastern Bank £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-1/4.

Conversion Loan £74-1/4.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-/2.

Rupee Paper, 31/2 per cent £49-/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling oan £52-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1/4.

Consols £52-3/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £99-7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. Dec. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No 7 quality), Spot 10-3/4-7/8.

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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

... round of Quadrangular ...ck: Parsis v. Hindus, 10-30 ...n.

... s.s. "Naldera," with the ...omeward mails, sails at 1 p.m. Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Third Day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday the 8th inst.

YOGA DISCOURSES.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

S. S. LEAGUE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.—The Annual Social Gathering of the Social Service League Night High School will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

ACADEMY AT BANDRA.—Under the auspices of the Men's Sodality, Bandra, the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated on Sunday 8th inst. in St. Peter's Church, Bandra, by a Solemn High Mass and General Communion at 7-30 a.m. Rosary, Panegyric will be held by Rev. Fr. V. Gracias, D.D., and Solemn Benediction at 5-30 p.m. After this, the Sodalists will hold an Academy in honour of their Celestial Patroness, under the Presidentship of Rev. V. Gracias consisting of hymns, and discourses, on the Doctrinal Exposition of the Hail Mary by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, J. P., Solicitor, and the Excellence of the Hail Mary by Mr. Joaquim St. Anne Menezes.

BENGAL CLUB.—A condolence meeting will be held on account of sudden death of late Woomesh Chandra Chatterjee, one of the organisers and founders and late Secretary of the above Club, on the 8th instant (Sunday) at 8 p. m. (S. T.) All members and ex-members are requested to attend.

MAHARASHTRA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Women's Council, Poona, the Maharashtra Women's Conference will be held on 7th inst. (Saturday) at 5 p.m., at Huzur Paga.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The International Federation of Master Cottonspinners and Manufacturers Association have decided to launch simultaneously a publicity campaign in Europe to "buy more cotton goods."—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Thrilling story was told by survivors of "Frances Duncan" who landed at Brixham to-day. They state that steamer sank in five minutes. There was no panic. Two lifeboats were launched but they capsized when they reached water. Five survivors clung to the keel of "Frances Duncan" for half an hour before they were very skilfully rescued from the tempestuous seas.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Snowden addressing the Labour party meeting made it clear that no more money would be available for the purposes of Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Other speeches indicated that Government was anxious to meet the wishes of the rank and file if this was possible without increasing its financial commitments.

It is officially stated that as result of Mr. Snowden's statement the Labour Party meeting passed a resolution agreeing not to press any amendments of a financial character but to cooperate in getting the Unemployment Insurance Bill through as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The House of Lords to-day agreed not to insist on one of their amendments to the Widows Pensions Bill with which the House of Commons disagreed.—Reuter.

PATNA, Dec. 6.

Trial of accused in Maulani Political Dacoity Case concluded to-day before the Sessions Judge of Muzafferpore. It was alleged that object of dacoity was to obtain funds for help of absconding prisoners in Lahore "Conspiracy" Case. Assessors returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Judgment was reserved until December 16.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

The School Of Independence.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The school of complete Independence for India as against Dominion Status and the Round Table Conference is, perhaps, yet in an incipient stage in Poona. But it is there, beyond doubt and is gradually asserting itself. Public meetings are being held under its auspices on the subject of "What the Lahore Congress should do". Recently, the Independence school held a meeting in the Budhwar Baug and though there was some opposition in the meeting, the members of the school had had their say. Yesterday they held another meeting in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. S. D. Deo who promises to take the lead of at least a section of the party so eminently led by the late Professor S. M. Paranjpye. The meeting was not well attended. Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, of the Youth League, Mr. Javadekar of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Mr. V. M. Bhuskute and Mr. G. N. Kanitkar addressed the meeting Their recommendation, in brief, to the Lahore Congress was that, unless the Nehru Report was accepted 'in toto,' the Congress should declare Independence on the 1st of January next. Their complaint against the advocates of participation in the Round Table Conference was that the talk of it had cooled agitation in the country. The general opinion may be described as being in favour of not breaking the Conference at the present stage but to break it, if necessary, at a later stage if the preliminary conditions are satisfied.

INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case has begun in the City Magistrate's Court since Monday last. Mr. R. N. Joshi, a Brahmin, has filed a suit against Shantabai Kale and Yesubai Kale for deceiving him, marrying him to Shantabai Kale and cheating him of his property, ornaments etc. The marriage is alleged to have been celebrated in July last at Dadar. But since then Shantabai Kale it is alleged has not stayed with her husband but on the contrary refuses to go with him from Poona to Bombay. The case is attracting a lot of attention and the Courtroom is crowded to its utmost capacity. In the history of such cases in Poona, this one may go down along with the nurse case in Bombay.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT CASE.

The case filed by the ex-president of the local Municipality against the present President and the Chief Officer was heard by Mr. Vaidya, the First Class Sub-Judge of Poona. The ex-president Mr. Manurkar was cross-examined by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The point in this case is whether the election of Mr. H. V. Tulpule is valid, in so far as, as Mr. Manurkar says, he had adjourned the meeting on account of the uproar in the hall. Mr. Bhopatkar's cross examination was very able. Some interest was taken in this case at the beginning. But the new president has been in the saddle for months together; the case has dragged on, the term of the president is for one year only and hence the public has lost interest in it. Who knows, before it is decided the term of the president may be over?

NEWS.

The wave of cold has subsided. Last night it rained for a short while. The afternoons are a little hot.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has returned to Poona from Sholapur where he attended the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad.

A Maratha girl was found murdered near the Vakde level crossing near Bhamburda Railway station. Her throat was cut across. Police investigation is going on.

Labour Leader In Sedition Case

MARATHI TRANSLATOR WHO TRANSLATED ARTICLE "IN HIS OWN WAY."

"Never Bothered To Know What is Imperialism."

The trial of Mr. B. T. Randive, Editor of the "G. I. P. Railwayman," and a member of the executive of the Girni Kamagar Union was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

There was a large crowd in the Court including several labour leaders and railway workers. The accused appeared in Court wearing a red badge bearing the hammer and sickle.

Mr. Randive stands charged with sedition, in respect of an article headed "Kamkaryanchya Chalvalavar Gada" (Assault on Workers Movement) in the issue of the "Railwayman" dated 10th July 1929. The article which formed the subject matter of the charge was according to the prosecution "an attempt to incite the workers to revolution".

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor with Inspector Karnik, conducted the prosecution. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Rustom F. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Gadkari and Ginwalla appeared for the defence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARATHI TRANSLATOR.

Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, Senior Marathi Translator in the Office of the Oriental Translator to Government, was cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, Defence Counsel witness said that he had been the Senior Translator for the last five years. Before that he was an ordinary translator. He had translated the article in question and did not know the purpose for which he was asked to translate the same.

Witness was then shown the original and the copy of his translation.

Mr. Talyarkhan: What is the Marathi word for capitalism

Witness did not reply for some time which invited comment from Mr. Talyarkhan who remarked "Senior translator, come along why do you laugh."

Witness then gave out the Marathi word, for capitalism and said that he had used capitalism for capitalists in translation for good English.

Witness admitted that he should have used "Imperialism", instead of "Imperial Government" as shown in the translation.

OUR WAY OF DOING THINGS.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Then why did you translate like that?—It is our way of doing that.

Witness further said that he had translated, the word "Samrajsahi" throughout the article as "Imperial Government" though it literally meant "imperialism."

Mr. Talyarkahn addressing the Court said that he (witness) had translated the article according to his own notions.

He translated the Marathi word "piloon" as "squeezing" which was its literal meaning.

Mr. Talyarkhan: So whenever it suits your purpose you use the literal meaning, is it so? (Laughter).

Mr. Talyarkhan next asked would you think that the Marathi word "piloon" also meant exploitation.

Witness said that exploitation could be applied only for the rich.

Counsel have you heard the exploitation of labour? Witness did not reply.

WHAT IS "CHOWKATI."

To further questions witness said that the English translation of the Marathi word "chowkati" was a conspiracy of four villains but the ordinary meaning of the word was frame or frame-work. In his translation he had translated the word as the combination of four villains.

To another question witness said that the Marathi word for villain was "chandal" but the word "chandal" was not shown in the article in question.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read out the translation of certain passages in the article when witness said "What sense can you make out of it."

Mr. Talyarkhan: 'Never mind the sense, you have not got the monopoly of it."

C. I. D. INSPECTOR IN WITNESS BOX.

Inspector R. N. Nayanpalli cross-examined said that he was attached to the Crime Branch of the C. I. D. since 1916.

Q.—Your duties involve any particular work in connection with Labour?—No.

Q.—Do you know about the various troubles between capital and labour in Bombay and in India generally?—No. I cannot give that from my personal knowledge.

Counsel: Then we must leave you at that and ask you about the information you filed in the Court. You have produced the issue of 10th July of the "Railwayman" which you say contains an offending article?—Yes.

Counsel: Can you point out to me what paragraph of that article, according to you offends the Section?

Mr. Kirke-Smith objected to the question as "it was more for the prosecution to ask".

The Magistrate allowed the question.

"ON THE WHOLE THE ARTICLE WAS SEDITIOUS."

Witness replying stated that the general impression created in his mind on reading the whole of it was that the article was seditious.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I take it that you are unable to point out any particular passage in the article which you think is seditious?—No. My impression was formed on the whole article.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I suppose you read the whole article very carefully?—I have read it once.

Mr. Talyarkhan: What! You have read it only once and you came to the conclusion that the article was seditious?—Yes.

Q.:—Will you give the reasons for that opinion?—The reason is that the article says that Government was responsible for fomenting riots and troubles.

COULDN'T POINT ANY PARTICULAR PASSAGE.

Q.:—Take the article and show me which passage you refer to as saying that the Government fomented riots?—That is my general impression. I could not point out any particular passage.

Q.:—Do you know what is Imperialism?—I have not gone into these things.

Q.:—So you don't know what imperialism means?—Yes. (Laughter).

DIDN'T BOTHER TO KNOW IT.

Q.:—Have you bothered to know what exactly capitalism means?—I have not cared.

Q.:—You mean that you know, but you won't undertake to explain its meaning?—Yes.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness.

In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Randive said that he wished to put his written statement at a later stage.

Mr. Talyarkhan then asked for an adjournment of the case to enable him to call witnesses if he chose.

The case was adjourned to Friday next.

"UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a note addressed to Principal Hamill of the Elphinstone College concerning the unauthorised use of my name on the official whip on which "A Graduate" and "Another Graduate" have written to you. As the matter is of great public importance may I request you to give due and every publicity to this in your paper?

I am leaving Bombay to-night. The elections are over but I fear such a procedure is likely to do immense harm to unsuspecting members cannot be allowed to pass without public protest at such tactics. I hope therefore Mr. Hamill and his colleagues in the whip will mend their ways in future.—Yours, etc.,

SHARADA MEHTA.

Ahmedabad, 6th Dec., 1929.

Dear, Mr. Hamill,

At the Senate meeting to-day I came to know from some friends that you had taken upon yourself to commend my name, along with some others, for election to the Syndicate. I am not aware of having ever asked you, or authorised you in any way, to be so officious in my behalf. You may, perhaps, not be aware of it; but my friends and supporters are of a class and way of thinking as would do me no good,—but positive harm,—when they find me commended by an official Government whip, such as yours happened in fact, if not in form, to be. And for myself I may tell you that I would much rather not be elected at all, than come to enjoy such distinction by a whip from Government officers and henchmen. As the step was taken by you without any authority from me, and without my knowledge, I was unable to counteract such unhappy impression as your whip may have,—I am afraid it "must" have,—created amongst my friends. I am not saying that you have done so of malice, or with a view to do me actual harm. But you will, I trust, recognise the force of what I have said; and will, I beg, be so good as publicly to declare that you had no such authority from me as your whip implied.

I am, I may add for your information, sending this note to the Press as correspondence and criticism on this question have already appeared in some papers. I am not, you will note criticising your action otherwise than as it concerns the unauthorised use of my name. But I can't help adding that I wonder what authority or justification you could have had for constituting yourself a patron of such members of the Senate as myself, and a Dictator of the votes of those selected Senators to whom you have sent your whip. As that, however, is a matter between you and those members whom you were good enough to "advise". I shall leave them to deal with you the best way they choose.—Yours, etc.,

SHARADA MEHTA.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwad Gita at Patkar's Chawl Bandra, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

STUDENTS' UNION.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Y. J. Maher Ally, B.A., LL.B., under the auspices of the "Students' Union" of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya on "Chinese Revolution" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Govalia Tank Road.

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COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES.

University Senate Discusses Discussess Question.

TRIBUTE SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

The first meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay constituted under the new University Act of 1928 was held on Friday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. This being the first meeting, a better part of the sitting was taken up by election of various committees. The attendance was nearly full, there being very many new faces. The Senate consists of 140 members of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor, 11 ex-officio members and the rest, i.e., 89 elected by a number of bodies.

TRIBUTE TO SIR CHIMANLAL.

At the outset Principal S. C. Shahani asked permission of the Chair to move a formal resolution of appreciation of the services rendered to the University by the retiring Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The permission being granted Principal Shahani moved:

"That the Senate places on record its deep appreciation of the great services rendered by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to the University."

In commending the resolution to the House the mover paid a glowing tribute of praise to the retiring Vice-Chancellor. It behoved the University, said the speaker to commemorate the name of Sir Chimanlal by giving his name to the new College of Technology which was proposed to be started in pursuance of the recommendation of the University Reform Committee.

Principal Shahani then conveyed the good wishes of the Senate to the present Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the resolution.

In putting the resolution to vote the Vice-Chancellor associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Principal Shahani about the services of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Senate then proceeded to elect by ballot members to the Academic Council. For two seats for headmasters there were four candidates and for five seats allotted to persons from among the fellows there were as many as 13 candidates.

After that the House proceeded to elect 9 persons to the Syndicate from among the Fellows who are not Principals, University Professors, University teachers and headmasters. There were 18 candidates for 9 seats.

'VARSITY TRAINING CORPS.

Principal N. M. Shah then moved that the Budget Estimates for the financial year be adopted and passed. Professor A. B. Gajendragadkar moved an amendment to increase the grant of Rs. 2,000 against University Training Corps by an additional amount of Rs. 1,500 being a grant for the purchase of musical instruments for the band of the Corps. Principal D R. Gadgil opposed the grant on the ground of irregularity of procedure. The amendment was thrown out when put to vote.

THE WAY OUT.

Putting the amendment to vote so abruptly as that created quite a peculiar position inasmuch as no general discussion of the budget could be technically entertained after the voting on an amendment. When Principal Gadgil rose to criticize the budget estimates a point of order was raised that he could not constitutionally do so since an amendment to the motion had been voted upon. The House was taken by surprise as many a member wanted to make observations on the estimates. There were various suggestions made with a view to revive the discussion on the budget and ultimately a 'via media' was found out in an amendment moved by Principal Mackenzie that the motion be referred back to the Syndicate. The amendment was intended merely to revive the discussion of the budget. Several members then spoke on the budget estimates.

Principal Mackenzie then withdrew his amendment with the permission of the House. The budget estimates were passed.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the following proposition moved by Professor K. R. Kanitkar and seconded by Principal N. M. Shah at the meeting held on the 26th January 1929.

"That the Senate resolves to give a grant-in-aid to every affiliated College for the purpose of Physical Training at the rate of Rs. 2 per student annually on condition that a College introduces Compulsory Physical Training for all its male students at least, on the lines approved by Syndicate."

Mr. K. M. Munshi rose to point of order that the motion was "ultra vires" as the power of the administration of the University funds was vested in the Syndicate and the Senate had no right to interfere with it.

The Chairman held the proposition in order.

Discussion then proceeded on Prof. Kanitkar's proposition.

Commending his proposition, prof Kanitkar told the Senate that a scheme of compulsory training was being worked out as an experiment in the three Arts Colleges of Poona and he would state from his personal experience that that scheme had produced quite satisfactory results during the short time it had its run. The actual amount to be spent would come to Rs. 6 per student per year when the scheme would be actually put into operation.

MR. MUNSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment making, in effect, physical training compulsory for all students irrespective of sex considerations and authorizing the Syndicate to make necessary Ordinances prescribing (a) the syllabus for physical training, (b) the terms and conditions on which grant-in-aid be made and considerations and authorising the general control of the Syndicate.

Mr. Munshi further informed the House that the immediate operation of the scheme to be evolved from this proposition would cost the University no less than Rs. 24,000 a year as there were nearly 12,000 students in all the Colleges affiliated to the University. The proposition had got to be considered in all its bearings before they were committed to an annual expenditure so large as that.

At this stage an amendment was moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for consideration and report.

Mr. F. B. P. Lorry, Director of Public Instruction, maintained that it was necessary that the Senate should be guided by the report on the subject made by a committee of experts. In his opinion, the Senate was not a suitable body to consider a general proposition of this kind.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya in a vigorous speech opposed the reference back to the Syndicate on the ground that the matter had been under consideration for several years.

The motion to refer the whole matter back to the Syndicate was defeated by 43 to 45 votes.

The discussion on the proposition was not concluded when the House adjourned to 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the programme of Music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY DEC. 7, 1929.

CULTURAL FORCES.

—:o:—

The glories of the national heritage in art and culture are not to be recited. They are to be reconstructed thoughtfully and for permanence. Both the spirit and the demands of the present age revolt against the deadening processes of education grown antique, decadent, academic and inhuman. The search for realities in life and surroundings, in art and culture has found the initiative. The reawakened art consciousness of the country and the newly-stirred cultural forces are gathering, every time, increasing momentum. They have found the initiative and the power, naturally, outside the cloistered life and routine administration of the University and the educational institutions under its control. For, the new concepts in education, the search for human and cultural values in education, have, evidently, exercised little or no influence on those permitted hitherto to guide the destinies of university and higher education in the Presidency. The recent Music Conference conducted by enlightened women and presided over by Mrs. Shafi Tyebji and the Music Conference presided over by Mr. K. M. Munshi both emphasised the necessity for immediate action by the Bombay University, not for postponement. The Uni...ity Reforms Committee achiev...the postponement. It enumer...d the difficulties and avoided ...m. It recommended a committee, still imperceptible. Now is the time to face the difficulties, to define and solve the problems.

What are the resolutions passed by these conferences? They suggest that the committee for investigation of practical problems of instruction in music recommended by the Reforms Committee must be immediately appointed by the University. Before even that committee is formed, meets, discusses and reports, the University should, the conferences rightly suggested, inaugurate a series of lectures and demonstrations in music which should serve to prepare the ground for extension lectures. The difficulties, if any, are surely, not insurmountable. They could easily have begun the work except for the fact that the backnumbers, who should have been in the background, assumed, as Miss Madri Desai who moved the resolutions at the Women's Music Conference aptly pointed out, the front seats and controlled the future of the Bombay University. The Conferences have framed their demands and petition. They will soon be a challenge it would be impossible any longer for the Bombay University to avoid or ignore. The advanced intellectuals in the city and the Presidency have grown impatient and have determined to escape the situation, created by the Bombay University, which compromises daily their self-respect. They refuse to tolerate the conditions and the incredible catastrophe which rob them of their pride and deprive them from the benefit of the services of such clear-sighted exponents of music as Sjt. V. N. Bhatkhande or of such popular champions of music as Pandit Vishnu Digambar and his lieutenant Professor Deodhar, who find recognition and scope for definite educational work almost everywhere in the country except in their own city and Presidency.

The "Utsava", celebrated last Sunday by the "Rasa-Mandal" is, again, indicative of the live cultural impulses and forces of the age. The younger generation is knocking at the door. And, it will not wait. Those present at the "Utsava", those who listened to Mrs. Lilavati Desai's songs, to Miss Shanta Amladhi, to Mrs. Lilavati Dinkerrao and at the same function and on the same stage listened to Pandit Bhimrao Sastri, Ustad Munnavar Khan, and Sjt. Vighneswar Sastri, those who witnessed the colour and grace of the costumes and charm of the rhythmic movement of the popular "Garba" dance led by Mrs. Sulabha Desai and Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, and on the same occasion and the same stage witnessed the traditional grace of the Manipuri dances by Messrs. Sinha, listened and witnessed, as Mr. Jayakar rightly remarked, a rare phenomenon. The President concluded his address with apt force and truth. Art was, he pointed out justly, slave to no system, school, custom, caste or creed. There was, he added, scope for both inspiration and free individual initiative in music. And, he looked forward to the day when the advanced young men and women of the country would prepare themselves for the cultural reconstruction of the country. He also made a valuable suggestion to the "Rasa-Mandal" to undertake the publication of the accurate phraseology and versions, particularly, of the old Brija songs and melodies. The old songs and melodies were not less significant than sweet. The "Rasa-Mandal" is fully entitled to the appreciations it received that evening. And, in the bold initiative it has taken for re-establishing the values of human vitality and civilisation, embodied in the national heritage in art and culture, as a live force in daily life and surroundings in every home, the "Mandal" rightly claims and expects the attention and active assistance, as Mr. Muchhala, its Secretary, observed, "of the progressive intellectuals of the country to envisage its cultural resources and consolidate its scattered forces."

FUTILE TACTICS.

—:o:—

Lord Birkenhead's motion in the House of Lords that it was inadvisable for the British Government to resume political relations with the Soviet was carried by 43 votes to 21. The very thin attendance in the House was itself an indication that the great majority of their lordships did not feel that the task, so dear to Lord Birkenhead, of bullying the MacDonald Government on the issue of immediate resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, was important enough to demand their presence and assistance. A number of backwoodsmen alone thought it necessary to respond to the Birkenhead call to damn the Labour Government. It is futile tactics on the part of his incorrigible lordship to expend the ammunition of his vituperation on what he knows is a lost cause. In the City to which he has decided to transfer his energies big financial interests consider it a very good thing that the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations should take place immediately, as British capitalist enterprise will then have a remarkably profitable opportunity to extend trade and commerce with Soviet Russia. Lord Reading's whole-hearted support to the Government's policy which he declared was "sound and wise" shows that the Liberal Party cordially approves of the immediate resumption. The only criticism of the MacDonald Government's proposals in this regard which the Tory Die-hards can make with the hope that their Press can exploit it to the best advantage is in relation to Communist propaganda emanating all over the world from the Third International. Lord Thomson on behalf of the Government took care to take the winds out of the sails of this criticism. He gave an assurance that if the Soviet Government were found instigating such propaganda, the British Government had "not renounced their right" and "would not renounce their right" to adopt prompt measures to take the Soviet authorities to task for it Lord Thomson's emphatic declaration that the MacDonald Government "believed that it was in the best interests of Britain to resume relations and that it was absolutely indispensable for the general peace of the world that they should do so" is a welcome indication of the fact that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are determined not to be cowed down by Tory threats in this matter They are also aware that the British people as a whole are overwhelmingly behind them in their policy towards the Soviet.

CAUTIOUS PROGRESS.

—:o:—

That the new Government of Afghanistan under the wise and statesmanlike direction of King Nadir Khan is determined to make cautious progress in modernising the country and securing for it again a stable administration is clearly brought out in the interview which Sardar Shah Wali Khan, the new Afghan Minister in London, gave to the Press on arrival at Peshawar 'en route' to England. He emphasized that King Nadir Khan had made "unparalleled sacrifice" in coming to the rescue of his Motherland and saving it from the clutches of the robber chief, Baccha. Nadir Khan, he showed, had no personal motive whatever in becoming King. The Grand Tribal Jirga persistently demanded of him that he should be Amanullah's successor and he agreed to this request in the best interests of his country. He has evinced considerable tact and 'savour faire' in dealing with the reactionary elements in Afghanistan since he ascended the throne. It was these very fanatical elements that wrecked Amanullah's reforms and his successor is determined to secure progress by carefully thought-out and cautious steps. The great probability is that he will succeed, because of this very cautious attitude.

PERTINENT ADVICE

—:o:—

It was a pertinent and extremely sound advice which His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal gave to the Police in his State, on the occasion of reviewing a detachment of the Bhopal Police Force. His Highness remarked that the policeman had important duties and obligations towards the citizens. He said: "The policeman should always be the friend of the people and by his civility of manners, sincere solicitude for the good of the public and ready and ungrudging help in time of need should win not only their trust and confidence but their admiration and affection." If the Police all over India take to heart this excellent advice, we shall hear very little about want of confidence and good feeling between them and the public.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORT TO MR. SAKLATVALA.

Indian Topics By Air Mail.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

There was a general feeling in Indian circles that now that the Labour Party was in office, Mr. Saklatvala would be allowed to go to India to attend the Indian National Congress and meet his relatives who have been longing to see him, and naturally, the refusal to grant him a passport by the Labour Government has caused a great surprise to the Indian community. In this connection, the Secretary of the London Branch of the Congress communicated with Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, requesting him to grant a passport but the latter in reply stated that "I am directed by Mr. Secretary Benn to state that he is not prepared at the present time to agree to the grant of an endorsement for India on Mr. Saklatvala's passport". A similar reply was also received by Mr. Saklatvala and the following correspondence has since then transpired.

In a letter to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Vakil, the Secretary of the Congress says:

"Your letter in the first place gives us a clear proof that the present Labour Government's policy of repression and suppression is a faithful continuity of the old Imperialist policy of your predecessors, regardless of any consideration for human rights or fair play. You are imposing upon the Indian community in London your dictation as to who shall not act as their elected representative in Indian political matters. By your autocratic administrative act you are suppressing your politicaal opponent and thereby depriving us and India of the services of one who has the closest experience of Labour movement of this country. The present political situation has been created by your Government working in close unity with Mr. Baldwin, Lord Irwin and the European Association of Calcutta on the one hand and Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Maxton and others on the other playing a dramatic party game as if there is a fundamental difference between your policy and that of your predecessors. It is in your party interest that you are sacrificing our elementary right of selecting our own fighters."

NO VISIT TO HIS OWN COUNTRY.

In the course of a lengthy letter to Mr. Henderson, Mr. Saklatvala says:

"This matter raises important political and personal considerations which I think I ought to put before you in some detail, having regard to the startling decision of a Labour Secretary of State. In the first place, there is, no doubt, in the control of passports and "visas", a weapon in the hands of Governments to rid themselves of persons whom or whose views they do not like. That control has long been the subject of serious criticism by the Labour Party and even more by the Party of which Mr. Wedgwood Benn was recently a member. This control has in the past exceeded any fair or reasonable limits but it has never, so far as I am aware, been used to prevent a man from visiting his own country and being practically kept in exile. This is a new manifestation of Liberalism and nothing further need be said to adorn the picture. Further, the Indian National Congress is a political gathering of first class importance to Indians. It is in the 44th year of its existence. Indians from all parts of the world are entitled to attend as delegates; indeed, Indians who have dedicated themselves to the service of the public would be neglecting their first public duty if they failed to attend. If a precedent is required for an Indian in British politics going to India for this purpose, I need only refer you to the case of Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, the first Indian M.P., who frequently attended from this country. Is a distinction to be made because this gentleman was a Liberal while I am a Communist? My present request is made because I wish to attend the Congress as a delegate from the London Branch of the Congress, and not as a fraternal delegate from another body. This is in performance of my duty to my country and I should have thought gave rise to an elementary right. If my activities in India offend against the Indian Law, there is surely machinery sufficient in that rigorous and oppressive code to deal with me without it being necessary to forbid me entry to the land of my birth by autocratic decree. . . As a result of the pressure to which I have been subjected I have been compellelled to remain here, my children having been born here and a home in this country having become a necessity. I cannot contemplate a sudden transfer of my family and home to India. This does not, however, free me from my elementary duty to visit India, the land of my birth, to give what help I can to my fellow-countrymen; who in their turn appreciate the same and help me in every way to visit Inda. . . . I desire to put to you as the long time Secretary of the Labour Party, that to refuse me permission to visit India under these circumstances is first, a betrayal of all that the Labour Party has professed in the past; second, an amazing extension of the already autocratic passport regulations by excluding a man from his own country; third, an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of a British citizen; fourth, an unjustifiable interference with my right and duty to attend the Indian National Congress; and fifth, an inhuman interference with my duties to my relatives in India."

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

Nearly three hundred people, Indians and foreigners, attended the Social arranged by the Indo-British Mutual Welfare League at 13, Mansfield Street, on Wednesday night. The programme of the evening which was most enjoyable, proved the admirable work that the Welfare League has been able to do in creating a feeling of better understanding between Indians and foreigners in this country. On rare occasions, one gets an opportunity to meet many Indians, including ladies, and the present one was specially welcomed in view of the fact that the actors of the evening included a large number of Indian ladies who staged six scenes from Shakuntala to the delight of the English audience. There was a variety of music, Miss Stanislas Niedzielski a young Russian artiste excelling herself on the piano. Lady Emily Lutyens who is the moving spirit of the League gave a brief history of the League and complimented those who are responsible for the success of the movement.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' RIGHTS.

The question of the representation of the people of the Indian States at the forthcoming Round Table Conference will, I understand, be discussed in Parliament sometime next week, when a Labourite will ask the Secretary of State for India "whether it is proposed, at the Conference of British Indian leaders and Rulers of Indian States, to be convened after the publication of the Report of the Statutory Commission on Indian constitutional reform, to make provision for the inclusion of representatives of the peoples of the Indian States". Those of your readers who cannot yet see the necessity of giving representation to the people of the States on this Conference will do well to read 'Indian Princes under British Protection" which has been published only this week by Messrs. William and Norgate. The author, Mr. P. L. Chudgar, Barrister-at-law, in describing the administration in the Indian States, has drawn upon his experience as a first class magistrate in his own State, as a legal practitioner in the States of the Western India Agency for over fourteen years, and as one of the organisers of the Indian States' People's Movement

A CANARD.

With reference to the cable sent by Reuter's to the Indian Press on the 19th October announcing that an organisation named the National Union of Indian Students was formed in London, I wrote to Mr. P. Ranganadan and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon who had been responsible for convening a delegate, Conference, asking them if any steps were taken to contradict the Reuter's message in view of the fact that no such association, was formed. I also addressed a similar letter to the London office of Reuter's but so far I have received no reply. In the meantime, I happened to meet Her Highness the Rani Saniba of Sherkot who has been announced by the Secretaries of the Provisional Council of the Union as the Hon. Vice-President of the Organisation and I have her authority to state that she has not accepted the office to which she has been installed without her permission. She further sympathised with the aims and objects of the Indian Students' Central Association, which was established on the 12th October. This body of young Indians has by now about 450 members on its roll and is pushing forward with its work. It has evolved the following scheme for its immediate attention:

1. An Information Bureau which will supply information to

(Continued on page 14).

NOTES OF THE ...

—:o:—

Very Different Matter.

Presiding over a meeting of the Overseas League in London, Mr. Amery, the Tory Party's specialist on colonial administration, referred to the Indian problem about which his remarks were couched in the strain usual with the British die-hards. It is curious how a number of them have latterly become conscious of the fact that Indian States have treaty rights and "peculiar status". Mr. Amery exploited this argument of the difficulty of Yellow India being made to fit in with schemes of self-government for India, now coloured Red, but his anxiety not to help in the furtherance of any policy which will secure this country genuine self-government is indicated by his reference to the phrase, "dominion status", in connection with India. He made the thoroughly misleading statement that India already enjoyed such status in "external relations", as she was a member of the Imperial Conference and of the Geneva League. Indians are fully aware of the miserably subordinate part that their country is forced to play at these gatherings. As regards real Swaraj that, to Mr. Amery, is "a very different matter"—in short a matter on which he desires his countrymen to deny India justice.

Their Sad Plight.

Herr Hugenberg is a great newspaper magnate of Germany but the role he loves to play as the only saviour of the Fatherland, is ill suited to him. He is the chief inspirer of the reactionary attitude of the extreme Left in the Nationalist Party in the Reichstag and the uproar in that body on Wednesday on the occasion of the first reading stage of the Bill for the Protection of the Republic was due to the recent rabid speeches of the Nationalists and the wild attacks in the Hugenberg Press, accusing the Social Democrats and the Radical Parties of being traitors to their country by agreeing to the decisions of the Hague Conference. The feature of the Bill which the political groups of the Right like most, but which the groups of the Left detest most, is the elimination from it of the embargo on the return of the ex-Kaiser to Germany. The Nationalists are, however, in a sad plight as the Party is becoming rapidly disintegrated and they cannot expect to make any headway with their pet schemes, such as facilitating the return of the ex-Kaiser and a strong attitude towards France.

Wise Step.

The repeated protests from the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London against the exclusion of Indian businessmen from the Baltic Exchange have succeeded in raising the ban against such exclusion. Messrs. Bantilya and Udani have been admitted to the Baltic Exchange. This is a wise move but British commercial bodies will be well advised in extending the principle of allowing entry to Indian representatives to other Exchanges and Commercial Associations in Britain also. The statement issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London welcoming the admission of Indian representatives to the Baltic Exchange contains 'inter alia' the significant warning that such admission cannot be made a question of barter. It rightly says that the Indian Coastal Reservation Bill has nothing to do with this right of Indians to be admitted to British commercial bodies. The two things must be treated entirely independently of each other.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is not error which opposes the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy, the spirit of routine, everything that favours inaction."

—TURGOT.

The Ideal Husband.

Mrs. Brown:—"Do you know, dear, I was reading the other day that an ostrich can see very little, and can digest anything."
Mrs. Smith:—"What an ideal husband!"

The World of Sport.

The Quadrangular Contest.

REVIEW OF SIX DAYS' GAME.

(BY "ESJIAAREN".)

To-day the formidable Parsi combination, that so gallantly defied the Englishmen's attack for almost the whole of the day and qualified themselves for the Final Match, meets the equally formidable Hindu XI, in fact a team of giant-killers, that so completely overwhelmed the Muslim team and won the game by an innings.

This match shall rightly go down in the history of the Quadrangular Tournament as the match of the twenties. It matters very little whether it be a low-scoring affair, or a huge total of 500 runs is amassed in a single innings. The importance of this match lies in the fact that for the first time in the present decade are the rival Parsi and Hindu teams meeting together for the Final Match in Bombay and the game is to last for full four days when a definite result is expected to arrive.

Will the Parsis beat the Hindus? Will the methods that they are following for the last several years of fighting gallantly for a draw to avert a defeat, pay them in a four days' game if they are required to have the final knock? And can the Hindu bowlers get on top to defeat the ends of the Parsi batsmen? These are some of the many questions that are cropping in the minds of all the cricket-loving public of this cosmopolitan city.

Both the teams are so evenly matched, that anything by way of a forecast will be nothing less than the forecast of a gambler, pure and simple. And if at all I am asked to give one, I shall back the Hindu XI, for they are a little better placed. But anything may happen, for it is the glorious, uncertain game of cricket.

But one thing is certain. The game shall be played from start to finish in the gamest of game spirits, by players and spectators alike, for the match is being played in Bombay where cricket and cricket alone in its highest tradition, is the primary consideration with one and all.

THE "FINDS" OF THE YEAR.

Now to come to matters that concern the match directly. Both the skippers are the **"finds" of** the year. As I have previously observed in my notes, personally I would have preferred Capt. C. K. Naidu to lead the Hindu team. But there is absolutely nothing that I can find against the present Hindu skipper. He is not one to refuse to have a word with his able Deputy-Captain, if a crisis arise. Similarly, the Parsis need not have burdened B. Kapadia with the responsibilities of leading the team. Behind the stumps, he has plenty of work, both physical and mental, to do that will occupy him almost every second. But as the choice of the Parsi skipper any way is an accomplished fact, B. Kapadia will not be found wanting, particularly when he has Vajifdar by his side.

One outstanding fact that will weigh most with the Hindus, will be how that daring batsman Jai will be shaping. In fact, the early dismissal or otherwise of L. P. Jai will be the crucial point that will be, in a great measure, the deciding factor for the Hindus. I am told that last time Jai was beaten, and bowled, neck and crop, for a chanceless zero, and I was not in the least surprised. With Jai, cricket is pastime and not a question of life and death. He faces the crisis as easily as he scores a brilliant hundred. And that is why more times than not, he gets a going—and when Jai gets along, anything may happen.

JAI AND NAIDU.

Jai's dismissal in the last match had an altogether unhealthy effect upon the batting of the Indore crack batsman—I mean the gallant Naidu. His was a big knock, a very useful one indeed,—a knock that saved the Hindus. But it was only a "knock", and nothing more! In fact, I have no hesitation in stating that it was Naidu's biggest failure, because at no time in the course of his great knock did Naidu "talk" with the spectators through the bat. Mistimings were unusually frequent, and in one over from Shaikh, in an attempt presumably to make powerful strokes in the country, the ball descended thrice somewhere between the slips and the deep third man! Who ever heard of Naidu playing like this? I for one could not understand, what Naidu was trying to do. If he was out for a sixer the balls were descending at least good fifteen yards from the border-line!—and if drives along the carpet were being attempted they were miserably uppish—quite unlike Naidu! That was the result of caution to a point of ridicule.

In fact, the whole tournament played up to so far, excepting the second innings of the Englishmen, particularly the first one hour on the last day when Hosie played supperlative cricket—can be said to be the most eloquent exhibition of the virtue of caution converted into a regular weakness. Deodhar paid the penalty of over-caution: Naidu was twice given a "lease of life" when he made strokes which had nothig but caution writ large on them and Merchant was ultra-cautious. The very ball that dismissed Merchant was not certainly played by the batsman in a cautious manner—in fact, he was trying to make a good hit—but the fact that he was playing in company of Capt. Naidu so overweighed with this young player, that he allowed many a loose ball to go by unpunished, and eventually throwing himself in an altogether wrong mentality, made the mistake of choosing the wrong one to hit.

Mahomedan batsmen were foolishly cautious in both their innings, and simply flattered the Hindu attack which was all along good and of a very high order, but certainly did not merit the analysis that it obtained in the end. Europeans again in the first innings had to suffer from caution, over-caution, ultra-caution!

WANTED A "STRONG" PLAYER FOR HINDUS.

What the Hindus badly need to-day—in fact, they have needed this for the last several years—is a "strong" man as batsman No. 7. A strong man in every sense of the word except, of course, the purely physical sense—strong in nerves, strong in attack and very very strong in defence. To occupy the place of a batsman No. 7 or No. 8 is not a matter of joke or a trifle. It is perhaps the most responsible position in the batting order after the pair that opens the game and stays. The batsman in question has to help the man from the upper division who might have been doing the run-getting, in not only keeping his end ably, but also in allowing no opportunities of scoring go-by unavailed of and after his dismissal, to take the responsibility of piling up the score on his own shoulders in company of people who are badly in need of assistance from him, in this much that they want time to settle; and, further, in case of dire necessity, to effect a draw for which great, unassailable defence must be the master-key of this batsman. The only man from the present Hindu team that can come up to my expectations is the one and only K. G. Pardeshi who possesses nerves of steel, that bend but break not, who has the finest off-drive and square-cut strokes at his complete command, and has a very good defence when all talk of seam—swerve is said and done. If Pardeshi comes down, I shall not be surprised, if the last four Hindu batsmen collect amongst themselves a good hundred runs

If Pardeshi does not open for the Hindus, whom else will Navle take with him? Of course the choice must inevitably fall upon Jai, and it will not, rather should not, be Navle-Jai pair, it should be Jai and Navle. Intelligent cricketers will at once understand what a difference it makes!

A MEMORABLE FIGHT.

—:o:—

Parsis Possess Great Nerves.

(BY "SPECTATOR".)

The match that was finished on Friday will go down in the annals of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament as a memorable one. The fortunes of the game swayed from one side to the other throughout the afternoon on the final day, and to the last hour of the day the result was in the balance.

Apart from the dung-ding struggle, there were a number of creditable performances, that will make the eyes of the spectators glow, for years together, when unminded of them. There were quite a few incidents in the match that will excite wordy warfares.

The swingies of Palsetia, the fortune of Kala, on the good-lengths of Vajifdar kept the Europeans playing all the time, in the first innings; and with great difficulty the Europeans compiled 141. But can you forget that the ninth wicket-stand of Behrend and Stevenson. In that condition of the game, and as is expected, on a difficult pitch, the crisp drives of Hewetson, who met the ball with the full face of the bat, and the confident pulls of Behrend delighted the spectators.

The Parsis in their turn were equally unsuccessful, and cut for the lusty drives, and the deep cuts of Vajifdar and the steady batting of F. Kapadia, the Parsis would have cut a very sorry figure. As it is, they passed the European total and held a substantial lead of 45 runs. The new-comers in Mehta and Nariman, in the first innings proved failures, but they made up for it in the second. The European bowling was very good, as will be seen from the fact, that the services of only three of their stalwarts were commandeered in the first innings. The Europeans' fielding in the first innings was indifferent.

LAST DAY'S TUSSLE.

Coming to the last day's performances, the Europeans declared at 11-30 a.m., leaving the Parsis to score 270 runs to win outright in 4 hours and 45 minutes or to play out for a draw. They started with the idea of a draw, and compiled a meagre 33 in an hour and a half, during which time they lost three valuable wickets in Kalapesi, Fali Kapadia and Palia. After lunch they could not restrain their star bat, Kolah, and Purvez Mehta from playing their own game, and they piled up runs. Purvez freely justified his inclusion, and played clean forcible cricket for over two hours. He has a promising future before him. But Kolah disappointed his many admirers, and played a fluky innings. Parsis had the ill-luck of losing Kolah and Vajifdar and also Purvez a little before the tea interval.

MEED OF PRAISE TO BAHADUR.

Bahadur deserves great credit. He played the right game for his side, and displayed great judgment and courage. He resorted to all the tactics to disperse the near field and succeeded against first class bowling. He was ably assisted in the last half hour by Nariman. Parsis have shown what nerves they possess, and fully deserved the draw. It was a great match, and, as said before, will be remembered, discussed and criticised for a long time to come.

LOCAL GENIUS V. ALL-INDIA GENIUS

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days before the Quadrangular matches actually started, you, while writing on the prospective Muslim team, had the unique distinction to suggest that the local genius from amongst the Bombay Muslims should be developed. From the inclusion in the team of some freshers it appears that the Select Committee has already taken your advice to heart. But the result, as you will also admit, has been simply disastrous. And if the Selection Committee continues acting upon your valuable suggestion in the years to come, then it means that we Musalmans should be prepared from now to suffer ignominious defeats at least for a number of years till these freshers become "pucca" players fit to be included in the Quadrangular team.

There is another point which I very much wish to emphasize and it is this that the way in which the Selection Committee makes a selection of the Muslim team, is generally open to so many doubts. The public are of opinion that instead of taking into consideration the criterion of real merit only, other considerations are at work in the selection of the final team. When after all will the Musalmans learn to send their best talent to the Quadrangular matches which have an importance of their own? It will be regarded as a great national drawback on the part of the Musalmans if in future they fail to send their best men to the field. It was far better not to have played at all than to have sent in a team without much stuff.—Yours, etc.,

Z. A. B.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

INDIAN WORKERS AND GENEVA.

—:o:—

Bakhle Group Nominations Challenged.

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

Mr. R. W. Fuley, M.L.C., and a co-opted member of the Whitley Commission for the Central Provinces, has written to Mr. Ruikar, Secretary, Trade Union Congress, challenging the right of the leaders to make any nominations for Geneva, after having seceded from the T. U. Congress in the name of the workers of India.

Mr. Fuley has asked Mr. Ruikar to convene an emergency meeting of the Provincial Trade Union Congress to condemn the nominations made to Geneva by the Bakhale group and challenging their right to speak in the name of the Indian workers. Mr. Ruikar is shortly convening a meeting of the Provincial Trade Union Congress to consider the situation arising after the Nagpur session.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

The whitley Commission arrived here to-night from Akola. There was no demonstration against the Commission.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

Winter Meeting 3rd Day.

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX".

1-45 P.M.—THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—(Div. I.)
MUYASSAR 1
TA'AMA 2
ABRASH 3

2-15 P.M.—THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—(Div. II.)
YAFAR 1
MONEY MAKER 2
MY HOPE 3

2-45 P.M.—THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—(Div. II.-B.)
ZUMMAR 1
PASHA 2
HARSAK 3

3-15 P.M.—THE EXNING PLATE.
NIX 1
MANTILLA 2
SOME LADY 3

3-45 P.M.—THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.
PICTOU 1
CLIFTON ABBOT 2
BRIGHT STORY 3

4-15 P.M.—THE VIHAR PLATE.—(Div. II.-A).
RIYAD II 1
GOOD TIME 2
SULTANA 3

4-45 P.M.—THE X'MAS PLATE.—
WOOLWORTH KING .. 1
POBEIDA 2
SAXPENCE 3

5-15 P.M.—THE JEVINGTON PLATE.—
SPANISH WISH 1
BASATSKI 2
SINHAGAD 3

5-45 P.M.—THE VIHAR PLATE.—(Div. I.)
ROBERT 1
AMIJ 2
KHALIL BEG 3

Polish Diet Opens Without Incident.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Warsaw:—The Diet opened this morning without any incident and proceeded very quietly with the agenda including the budget and revision of constitution. The sole reference by the Speaker Daszinaki to the military invasion of Parliament was his expression of his conviction that the army should keep aloof from politics. M. Pilsduski was absent during the session.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 11 PTS. UP.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 6.

Previous closing rate	17.24
To-day's opening rate	17.29
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	17.35
Dicerence	plus .11

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach expectation 320 8 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Previous closing rate	9.29
To-day's opening rate	9.24
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	9.29
	Unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 6.

Silver ready	22 10 0
	Unchanged.
Silver forward	22 11 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

1st Settlement	51 6 0
2nd Settlement	51 7 0

NO PEACE WITHOUT DISARMAMENT.

—:o:—

Ll. G. Goes At The League Of Nations.

10 MILLION MORE ARMED MEN.

BRITISH POLITICIANS VIGOROUS SPEECHES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Vigorous speech on the need for accelerating international disarmament was made in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Lloyd George when the motion favouring disarmament and co-ordination of British fighting services in the Ministry of Defence was under discussion. The Liberal ex-Premier took as his text President Hoover's recent statement which pointed out that, though there was peace in the world to-day, there were also powerful armies including reservists who were the real men who mattered.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the world had ten million more men trained to arms than in 1914 and 75 times as many armaments as they could use. He criticised severely the slow progress made by the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations and the delay among the allied powers in carrying out the disarmament pledges made in the Versailles Treaty. Without disarmament was in his judgment was inevitable.

NO PEACE WITHOUT DISARMAMENT.

He added:

"You are not going to get peace with 30 million armed men in the world and gigantic armaments. The chariot of peace cannot advance along a road cluttered with cannon. You must break up the machinery of hatred and convert it into a mechanism of peace and progress."

Intervening later in a spech by Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the British had done more than any other country for disarmament and had abolished conscription, reduced the army below the pre-war level and had been first to reduce her navy after the Washington Conference.

AIR FORCE.

Sir Samuel Hoare who was Air Minister in the last Government compared the relative positions of the air armaments of the leading Powers. He stated that the expenditure of air had risen since 1925 in Italy by 28 per cent. and in the United States by 126 per cent. exclusive of the cost of civil aviation. In Great Britain it had been lowered by ten per cent. He thought it might be possible to agree on parity in air strength between Great Britain, France and Italy, but the main thing in all disarmament negotiations was to split problem up and secure reductions in more immediately practicable directions.

GOVERNMENT'S WORK.

Replying for the Government, Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, agreed that a grave risk continued so long as the nations refrained from making mutual progress towards disarmament. As long as such reserve of possible and immediate inflammable material existed so long would there be constant danger of outbreak of conflagration. Mr. Alexander said that the present Government in the short period it had existed had devoted a large portion of its time to the matter of disarmament and would continue to do absolutely everything in its power to that end.—B. O. W.

SPECTACULER SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Delightful Entertainment By Tiny People.

A delightful entertainment is being provided at the Opera House by Chefalo, the famous Italian magician and illusionist and his troupe which includes 14 midgets, the smallest adult human beings in the world, and a boy-giant who though a mere stripling of 17 years, stands over seven feet in height. The midgets vary in size from 30 to 40 inches.

This remarkable company who are entering upon the second and last week of their season in Bombay are giving a variety show which includes a number of interesting items. Among these are a charming Russian song by the chorus, and the famous "Song of the Volga Boatmen" which are rendered very beautifully. In the Egyptian ballet-dance and some typical Russian dances, these tiny people, both men and women, displayed such an aesthetic sense and accuracy of movements and gestures as to entitle them to be called accomplished artistes. A pantomime tableau, "The Sultan's Dream", gave sufficient scope for thir powers of acting. The charm and spectacular effect of these performances were enhanced by the brilliant costumes and gorgeous settings, as also by the excellent music of the Opera House Orchestra.

The second part of the programme was filled by Chefalo, whose wonderful illusions and feats of magic held the audience spellbound. Probably the most sensational and uncanny of these was the "Awakening of Azsa", in which two sleeping damsels (midgets) are made to go up in the air without any support and finally disappear, after which they are shown to re-appear amongst the audience and go up to the stage. In another equally amazing feat, Chefalo and a couple of midgets are put into a large wooden box which is securely closed and nailed, from which they mysteriously escape. Besides, there is a display of Oriental magic by Chefalo who performs some most amazing tricks like producing ducks and fowls and a variety of things from empty vessels, making a skeleton head on the stage, tell the secret thoughts of the audience, etc. All these illusions and tricks which are done amidst gorgeous settings of Oriental tapestry were made all the more entertaining by Chefalo's continuous patter and humorous remarks throughout the performance.

Cricket And Cricketers.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE HINDU TEAM.

(BY ESJIAAREN.)

As far as the bowling department is concerned, the Hindus fortunately possess one of the finest combinations seen in the present series. It is a happy admixture of the ablest bowling talent in the Hindus to-day. In Ramji and Joshi (Senior), the Hindu skipper possesses two match-winning trundlers who, on their day, may run a whole side through and who will be ably supported by Godambe, Joshi (Junior), Naidu and Pardeshi. The Hindu captain need not be accused of having made little use of Godambe in the last match against the Muslims. In fact, there was no necessity keenly felt as the Hindus came out winners by a margin of an innings. But, against the Parsis the case will be a different one. Godambe, of medium to medium-fast variety, shall have to be put on to bowl much more repeatedly than in the last match and Joshi (Junior) shall have to be used more as a change bowler than as an anchor-sheet.

A tip for Captain Naidu, that will do a lot of good to the Hindu side, will be to put two off-gullies against Marshall and Colah whenever they will be facing the demon bowler Ranji. Ranji, of course, should be well advised to bowl to take wickets, that is, not to bump the ball unnecessarily, for, without extra effort to "bump," Ramji is sufficiently dangerous or to put it still more correctly, 'usefully' dangerous. And an over or two from the wrong end will not go for nothing if Ramji understands the purpose of it.

In the last match, the Hindu fielding was much below par—often times wrong men were placed at wrong points. The Hindu skipper will do well to use Mehta as a sentry-guard from cover to cover. Jai, Pardeshi and Joshi (Junior), of course, shall have to come out in the wide field. Naidu, for obvious reasons will be, at any rate, ought to be in the inner-ring. And a silly mid-off at all times for both the Joshis will be found to be of immense value as a run-saving factor.

Taking the situation as it stands to-day, and if the Hindu players come up to the expectations reasonably held about them, I think the chances in the present match are slightly in their favour.

WHO'S WHO IN THE HINDU TEAM.

Prof. D. B. Deodhar:—The leader of the team. An unostentatious sort of fellow, always playing for the side. A great batsman and an able field, anywhere particularly in slips.

Capt. C. K. Naidu:—The present Deputy Commander and the future leader of the Hindu XI. A great run-getter and a useful change bowler. Holder of the world's record of hitting the highest number of sixes.

Lt. J. G. Navale:—Smartness personified behind the stumps. A useful batsman, and a plucky fellow.

L. P. Jai:—The daring batsman of the Hindus and a master of style-bare-strike terror in the hearts of many a bowler.

S. M. Joshi:—India's greatest spin-bowler. With advancing age refuses to be old and is ever-green.

K. G. P.:—The "utility" man of the Hindus—batsman, bowler, and a brilliant field—particularly at cover.

S. R. Godambe:—Complete Cricketer—pocket edition.

M. V. Merchant:—The future Quadrangular Hope of the Hindus.

S. S. Joshi:—The best all-rounder the Hindus possess. A forceful batsman wrongly placed.

Ramji:—The demon bowler of the Hindus. I have always wondered why he does not still get his hundred runs in the Quadrangular Tournament.

C. Mehta:—A plucky fellow and a brilliant cover—must be used with care.

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAMS.

—:o:—

Changes In Rules Announced.

DELHI, Dec. 6

Certain changes in the rules the competitive examination for Indian Civil service have been announced by the Government of India. The changes are regarding the subjects in the syllabus and the marks allotted to these. These changes are pending sanction from Parliament and are intended to be introduced from 1931.—Free Press.

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B. C.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAHORE CONGRESS.

Facilities For Deleg ates And Visitors.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The Publicity Officer, Reception Committee, Lahore Congress has issued the following bulletin:—

Preparations for the forthcoming session of the Congress are being done vigorously. Dr. Gopichand with his co-workers and lieutenants is doing his utmost to make the best possible arrangements for the delegates and visitors coming to Lahore to attend the momentous session of our National Parliament.

Lahore is very cold during December and considering the trouble to which delegates from the South may be put to, the Reception Committee is trying to provide them and all others with the best possible comforts. This has cost the Reception Cimmittee a huge sum giving an average of Rs. 6/8 per delegate. But it has been decided to charge only Rs. 5/ per head. Only those gentlemen will be given the delegates tickets who have been duly elected and certified by their respective Provincial Congress Committee.

ADMISSION TO VISITORS.

Visitor's fee will be Rs. 10/-, 20/, 50/, 100/ and 250/ and the distinguished visitors fee will be Rs. 500/ and 1000/. Rs. 10/ and Rs. 20/ tickets will be very limited and those holding these tickets will be accomodated in the gallery along the side of the Pandal behind the delegates. It would be very advantageous for the Punjabis to join the Reception Committee and purchase the Reception Committee tickets costing Rs. 25/- each. The members of the Reception Committee will be accomodated on the Dais and will have facilities in the procession. Visitors' tickets will be issued after the 10th December.

FACILITIES FOR LADIES.

A restricted number of Rs. 10/ tickets will be given to the ladies at Rs. 7/8/- each. There will be no concession for them in other tickets. Ladies are requested not to bring children with them as they will not be allowed to take them in the Pandal.

Delegates will be accomodated in Double Fly tents and no pains shall be spared to protect them from wind and rain. Provisions will be made for heating the tents. Electric heaters will also be provided to delegates who would like to have those at a cost of Rs. 2/ per day per tent. Charcoal heaters will be provided free as far possible.

Hot water will be given for bathing purposes and very nice sanitary arrangements have been made. Moving latrines will be put up.

Food will be provided according to choice and taste and the Reception Committee will try to have separate kitchens for separate provinces. Charges for Indian vegetarian food per meal will be annas 10 and Re. 1/ for two meals on the same day.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISITORS.

Visitors wishing to reside in the Lajpat Rai Nagar are requested to write to the General Secretary before the 15th December 1929. Very suitable arrangements will be made for accomodating them. Visitors who would like to have their food arrangements made by the Reception Committee are requested to inform the Committee by the 15th December. They will have to pay annas 10 per meal or Re. 1/ for 2 meals for the same day. These charges are for only Indian vegetarian food. Visitors will be charged Rs. 6/ per seat for the session beginning from the 22nd December.

Family tents will be provided as well on rent. Besides the main tent there will be a kitchen and a bath room with a comode and bath tub. Tents will be given according to requirements. Charges for tents providing accomodation for 2 to 4 persons will be Rs. 32/ and for 8 persons will be Rs. 48/.

NEED FOR WARM BEDS AND CLOTHES.

As it will be quite cold during the Congress week, the delegates and visitors are requested to bring warm beddings and warm clothes. Ladies and gentlemen coming from Bombay and further south particularly should bring with them 4 or 5 blankets which they generally use and a fairly thick quilt for use underneath. Besides these things, they should not forget to bring warm clothing and long coast.

All the delegates will be provided with cots.—Free Press.

MORE LIGHT ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS SPLIT.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 16).

the verdict of the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress at which they were present on the question of the boycott of the Whitley Commission in a sporting spirit and abide by the decision of the majority. The question of affiliating the Trade Union Congress to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat has been shelved for the present. Consequently what appears to me to be the real bone of contention no longer exists.

NO OFFENCE TO RIGHT WINGERS.

The affiliation to the League against Imperialism cannot constitute a sufficient cause of offence to the Right Wingers, because this affiliation was agreed to at Jharia Congress last year also. On the question of participation in International Labour Conference at Geneva. I can say definitely that there are many Right Wingers who are now opposed to it. They do not object to it on principle, but they feel that the prospect of being able to travel to Europe and back at Government expense has had a demoralising effect on certain Sections in the Labour world and it would therefore be better for all Labour workers, regardless of their complexion, if no such temptation exists. In any case the decision of the Trade Union Union Congress to refrain from participation in the International Labour Conference at Geneva cannot be objected to by any section or group when it has been passed by a majority. I would say the same thing also regarding the resolutions on the Nehru Report, the Viceregal pronouncement, and the Pan-Asiatic Labour Conference.

NO REASON TO GO OUT OF CONGRESS.

In conclusion I desire to address a sincere and earnest appeal to all friends and comrades belonging to the Right Wing to reconsider their present attitude. After all that has happened, they would be incurring a very great responsibility, if they decide to secede from the parent body. Such an action would, in my humble opinion be unsportsmanlike, undemocratic and unpartriotic. In spite of all that has appeared in the public press, I feel confident that there will be no split in the Trade Union Congress. Even if the Right Wingers doubt whether they are in a majority to-day, there is no doubt they are a strong and effective minority and if hey believe that the principles for which they stand are right, it is up to them to try and convert this minority into a majority by the time of the next Congress, even when they formed an insignificant minority, and I see no reason why the Right Wing should go out of the Congress if and when they are reduced to a minority. I have tried to consider the situation most dispassionately and I have come to the conclusion that no sufficient reason exists which could account for the split.

UNFORTUNATE STATEMENT.

The statement recenly issued by Dewan Chamanlal is, no doubt, unfortunate, but I would appeal to him also to reconsider what he has said and advised. As matters stand to-day, if the policy of secession is persisted in, it cannot help raising suspicion that that it is after all the boycott of the Whitley Commission which has irritated and antagonised the Right Wingers or a section of them. The split over the question of the Whitley Commission is not only uncalled for, but is also unpolitic from the Right Wingers' point of view.

I TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

I have decided to accept the responsibility which the Trade Union Congress had chosen to confer on me by electing me as president for the coming year. I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I shirk the responsibility at a time when the Congress is faced with a serious crisis. I have friends in both Wings in the Congress and from what I have been able to ascertain, I have no doubt that I can count on their sympathy, co-operation and confidence. If I feel the necessity, I intend calling a conference of both Wings sometime this month in order to smooth the difference and prepare for joint action.—Free Press.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN SITUATION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani, editor of the "Zanzibar Voice" and a member of the East African Indian Deputation, who sails for England by the mail boat s.s. "Naldera" to-morrow, in a statement to the press says:—

Whatever the conclusions recorded in Sir Samuel Wilson's Report on East African Indian question, I have no doubt in my mind that with the determined support of the Government of India and the people of India in our efforts, success is ultimately ours in our righteous struggle.

Granting of common electoral roll to Indians in East Africa would be a simple redemption of the pledge made to us under the Wood-Winterton Agreement and if such a fully representative Commission as the Hilton-Young Commission saw no objection to introduce it, of course with certain reservations, there can be no other reason why His Majesty's Government cannot now accept the recommendation but the one that a betrayal of the pledge is the motive.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF ADEN.

Another question before us now is the contemplated transfer of the administrative control of Aden to the Colonial Office. The efforts made by the Indian leaders and institutions in the Assembly and the Council of State to secure a frank answer from the Government of India have been hitherto fruitless. Public opinion in Aden and India whose vested interests in Aden are immense is strongly opposed to any such step and our endeavours in England will be also to represent that opinion to the powers that be in its correct perspective.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 6.

Yesterday's Western disturbance is becoming unimportant after causing local rain in Kashmir and a few light showers along the Punjab Hills. Local rain is again reported from southeast Madras. A fresh western disturbance is causing cloud along the Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg quarter of an inch; Pamban one; Negapatam a half; and Madras, Kodaikanal and Vellore a quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Kashmir and continue in southeast Madras.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Pure Food Bill Passed.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The Punjab Council to-day passed the Pure Food Bill after clause 18 had been deleted.

Council then took up Regulation of Accounts Bill the predecessor of which namely Moneylenders Bill had occasioned keen controversy inside and outside the Council. The Revenue Member moved that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Mr. Nanakchand opposing the motion said that it amounted to throwing dust into the eyes of people by calling it Regulation of Accounts Bill as actually it was Moneylenders Bill. If this Bill was passed trade, commerce and agriculture in the province would be restricted.

Mr. Mohanlal moved circulation of Bill for eliciting public opinion. The motion after a heated debate was rejected and the Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

TALUKDARS AND SPORTS

—:o:—

Take Great Interest In Oudh.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

Reports received from a number of estates in Oudh of sports and athletics functions indicate that most of the present Taluqdars of Oudh seem to be much interested in physical development of their people. Kumar Rananjyasingh, M.L.A., presided over the prize-distribution function of the annual sports in Amethiraj. Besides the prominent people of the District, the District Superintendent of Police and others took much interest in the sports. One important feature of the prize-distribution ceremony was that caps, turbans, shirts, etc., made of Khaddar cloth were distributed among the prize-winners.—Free Press.

SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY?

—:o:—

Leftists Denounce Compromise.

—:o:—

'SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME".

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Conflicting opinions prevail in regard to the acute differences within the ranks of the labour Party which were manifested in the course of the debate on the Unemployment Insurance Bill. According to the leaders of the labour party Messrs Baxton and Wheatley do not command any support either within the Party or in the country. They represent the element of diehards usually to be found in every party and would never be able to rally sufficient support to enable them to challenge the Labour Party seriously. But this view is not accepted by a large section of the Labour Party. Opinion is expressed that because Labour is the Party in office but not in power leaders are showing increasing tendency to compromise with the Conservative and Liberal forces for the sake of safety and are sacrificing the principles for which the party had stood and which principles alone are responsible for the return of the Socialists to power. According to this section of the Labour Party the Labour Government would be well adivised to adhere to the really socialist programme and if necessary to appeal to the country at an early date for an absolute majority. Slogan of this group is "Socialism in Our Time" and apprehensions are entertained that sooner or later the Labour Party may be challenged from within and be forced to appeal to the country or to enter into alliance with the Tories and Liberals. The Clysiders, as the left wing laburites are called, are wholehoggers where India is concerned and it is due to their insistence and support that Labour's Indian policy, it is said, has been as Liberal as it has proved to be. The Clysiders, it is intend to be as assertive the Indian issue as they have been on Unemployment.—Free Press.

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA.

—:o:—

Ross Institute Honours Bengali Doctor.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Honorary Life Fellowship of the Ross Institute has been bestowed on Doctor Rai,, G. C. Chatterjee of Bengal for work in connection with malaria control. The institute announcing honour refers to the formation of a Central Co-operative anti-Malaria Society and local Co-operative Societies in Bengal who "are making great and successful effort to control malaria and other diseases," and says "This achievement is the first of its kind in Asia and is largely due to the great but unassuming personality and splendid self-sacrifice of Gopal C. Chatterjee."—Reuter.

TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November 1929 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	70,017
Ferro Manganese	1,433
Steel Ingots	55,302
Finished Steel	36,027

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently, partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD
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BOMBAY and MADRAS

HEADING TOWARDS FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY?

Mr. Birla's Indictment Of Govt. Policy.

"COMMUNISM CAN'T THRIVE IF WE DID OUR DUTY."

In the course of his presidential Address to the fourth session of the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad Mr. G. D. Birla said:—

THE INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.

The result of the tribulations of the cotton textile industry has been reflected in a series of strikes, spread over a number of years, especially from 1924 onwards. The strikes which followed in 1928 and 1929 were also due to the same causes, i.e. the general depression. The situation demanded a sympathetic treatment which was not forthcoming. The result was that the strikes were allowed to continue. In the circumstances then existing they were looked upon with mixed feelings by the mill-owners for although they adversely affected individual interests, on the industry as a whole they worked as a kind of palliative. Even if the recommendations of the Tariff Board, inadequate as they were, had been accepted, I am sure these strikes would not have lasted long. We had a general strike in the Jute Mill industry in Calcutta and you all know how within a very short period it was settled to the satisfaction of labour. And all round increment in wages was granted and have not the least doubt that the same thing would have happened in Bombay too had the mill industry been passing through a prosperous time. But the situation was just the reverse of that in Calcutta and Bombay mills you will agree, were far from being in a solvent position to satisfy the demands of labour. I have not the least hesitation in stating therefore that it was neither Communism nor the tactless handling of the situation by the mill-owners which prolonged the strikes. The only thing responsible for it was the depression from which the industry has been suffering since 1924 and I may add that the malady was aggravated by the deliberate appreciation of the rupee value. The excise duty was abolished in 1925 but a fresh burden was imposed on the industry by the appreciation of exchange. The industry was taken out of the frying pan only to be thrown into the fire. The indirect protection given to foreign imports by this means was a blow dealt to the home industry.

BOMBAY THE HUB OF INDUSTRY.

Gentlemen, you know that Indians control a very small portion of the total trade and industry of the country and that small portion again is very largely confined to Bombay. Thus if you kill Bombay you kill practically the entire Indian business. Whatever the faults and shortcomings of Bombay, it goes without saying that unless we maintain Bombay, we cannot maintain Indian business. And maintaining Bombay means maintaining the Textile Industry. Therefore I think it is the duty of every patriotic minded person and well wisher of the country to come to the rescue of the textile industry and help it to stand on its own legs. I fully trust if the country spoke with a united voice, the demand would be irresistible and I appeal to the country to do its duty towards the premier Indian business city of India.

Mr. Hardy makes no recommendation as it was out of his province to do so. But as we all know differentiation could be introduced even under a system of ad valorem duty. And it is in the hope that the Government may not commit the mistake that I wish to warn them against taking any such action. What I want to tell the Government is that while the country would not tolerate any duty based on a principle of differentiation even in the interests of the cotton industry, it is vitally essential that an extra uniform ad valorem protective duty should be imposed. I maintain that the Bombay cotton industry requires protection not only against imports of cheaper goods but also against imoprts of finer goods. I propose to explain this briefly in my following remarks.

BOMBAY MUST SPIN FINER COUNTS.

Bombay must, therefore, gradually go over to the finer counts if she desired to work economically. This seems to me to be the only solution. Bombay has got many natural advantages for producing finer cloth. She can import her cotton requirements from America and Africa at a cheaper rate than the up-country mills. She has got better skilled labour and greater experience and therefore stands in a much favourable position. If, therefore, Bombay is to maintain her position in the cotton industry she must in course of time specialise in finer production. But is it possible for her to do so without initial support? Will she be able to face foreign competition with imported cloth in the absence of any tariff protection? The conclusion, therefore, is that although Bombay has many natural advantages so far as the production of finer goods is concerned, she cannot take it up without a support in the initial stage and that she is in greater need of protection against imports of fine cloth than against imports of coarser cloth. It might be argued that at present she is not producing much finer cloth and therefore any protection against imports of this kind would not serve any useful purpose. But I suggest one should take a longer view of the matter and if we did that we would see that unless protection was given on a uniform basis against imports of fine as well as coarse, the Bombay mill industry cannot survive. Bombay requires protection for coarser cloth to give her temporary relief and to enable her to go in for finer counts with the breathing space which she gets. She requires protection for finer goods in order that under such a shelter she may develop a trade in fine products. My own feeling, therefore, is that as a very modest measure of protection was should get an all-round increase of another 9 per cent making 20 percent on all imported cloth.

POLICY OF DEFLATION.

I would not be doing justice to myself or to your conference if I did not briefly review the situation brought about by our undertaking a liability to maintain the high rate of Exchange and the effect which it is having on the general prosperity of the country. The resources at our disposal in England are exhausted, the Paper Currency Reserve holds practically no sterling securities, silver had to be sold for the maintenance of the exchange with the result that its price is very much deprecated and has had its effect on the savings of the masses whose only nvestment is in gold and silver.

NO SILVER LINING VISIBLE.

This is a brief view of the situation. But is that all? Have we passed the worst time? Can we even now see any silver lining on the horizon? I am afraid not. There is no gain-saying the fact that unless we had unusual prosperity in future the question of maintaining the exchange will be one of immense difficulty. And if after years of agitation we find that not only gold is not coming into our Reserves but whatever small amount whether gold or gold securities we have in our Gold Standard Reserve is in danger of being squandered for purposes of maintaining bloated Exchange, the only thing we can do is to condemn any such suggestion in the strongest possible language. I suggest with all seriousness that the time has come when after an impartial review of the whole situation the Government must decide whether it would not be advisable to cry halt at this stage and allow the Exchange to take its natural course.

FUNCTION OF INDIAN CAPITALISTS.

A word more and I have finished. The modern capitalist has been much abused of late. In fact, he is being looked upon at present as belonging to a separate class. But in the days of yore the situation was something quite different. If we analysed the functions of the Vaisya of the ancient times we find that he was assigned the duty of production and distribution not for personal gain but for common good. All the wealth that he amassed, he held as a Trustee for the nation. The state of the capitalists, if they [illegible] to fulfil their real function, are [illegible] exist not as exploiters, but must [illegible] as servants of society. No communism or Bolshevism can thrive if we knew and discharged our duty. If I may say so, it is we who provide a fertile soil for the development of communism and Bolshevism by relegating our duty to the background. If we knew our duty and followed it faithfully, I am sure that we could save society from many evils. I have mentioned that our true function is to produce and distribute. India has at present to depend entirely on foreign imports for a large portion of her requirements. You may walk through the streets or move about your house, at every step you come across things of foreign manufacture. India at present is suffering very acutely from unemployment. We could to a very great extent solve the question of unemployment if we took to new industries. I know that new enterprises in India do not get the necessary impetus or facilities for want of a national Government, but I must confess that we too are lacking in new ideas, and new thoughts so essential for a new orientation for starting new ventures. If the Indian capitalist had sufficient enterprise in him for making research and exploring new avenues I am sure that in spite of the shortcomings of the Government we could capture a very large part of the market at present monopolised by foreign trader. I hope that we shall rise to the occasion and learn to function as a real Vaishya. Let us produce and distribute for the service of the community. Let us live and be prepared, if it comes to that, to sacrifice ourselves for the common good.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. Justice A. C. Wild, relinquished charge of his office as officiating Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court on November 16.

Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, assumed charge of his office as officiating Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court on November 16.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service from November 6.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrao Jayakar, on relief, to act as Collector, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. V. K. Namjoshi proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton, is granted leave for six months from 3rd April 1930 or the subsequent date on which may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. H. Coverton, is granted leave for six months from 12th April 1930 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, Collector, Bombay Suburban District is granted leave for six months from the date of his relief.

Mr. Rudraya Sivlingayya Hiremath to act temporarily as Political Agent, Jath, vice Mr. V. H. Naik deceased, pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton, on return from deputation, to be on special duty in the General and Educational Departments to do work in connection with local self-Government, till his departure to attend the next session of the Council of State.

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

WORKSHOPS ABLAZE.

—:o:—

Cars Completely Damaged.

Two fires broke out in Bombay in the early hours of Friday morning, which but for the strenuous efforts of the Fire Brigade staff would have proved disastrous.

The first outbreak was seen in the workshops of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel at about 2-30 a.m. An alarm was raised, and telephone communications were sent to the Fire Brigade Station at Byculla. In a few minutes fire engines from Dadar and Byculla wereon the spot. The fire was brought under control in about half an hour, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 38,000 was done. Two bogie-cars and one electric car were completely damaged while heat and water were responsible for the destruction of many small articles such as varnish, paint and window frames, etc. The cause of fire was not known.

CHARCOAL GODOWN ABLAZE.

Another fire broke out at about 4-30 p. m. at Reay Road in a Charcoal godown resulting in the damage to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The cause of this fire is also not ascertained.

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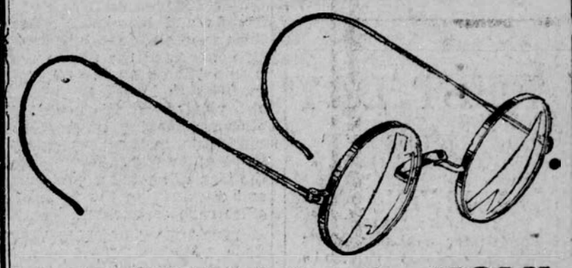

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PRESIDENT PATEL IN AHMEDABAD.

Town Planning Schemes Held Up.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

The temperature has cooled down and winter has set in right earnest. The maximum temperature in the week ending on Thursday last had gone up to 91.6 and the minimum went down to 58.3.

The mortality figures have taken a jump again this week and have gone up to 242, showing an increase of 41 over last week's figures. Consumption took its average toll of 20 lives in the week and small-pox was responsible for 3 deaths. Fever, according to the municipal records, carried away 63 lives. Typhoid is raging in several parts of the city and the Sanitary Committee of the Municipality should collect and publish statistics to show in what localities and to what extent it is found in the city. No steps seem to hav ebeen taken in this direction till now.

The cloth market has remained dull during this week also. Merchants expect a reduction in prices and hesitate in placing any orders. There is a negligible demand and the market shows no signs of revival in this month. The yarn market has also been very dull and shows no signs of improvement.

A Mahomedan youth, Mahmadkhan, son of Khan Bahadur Hussenkhan Dhanekhan, died at the age of 34 here. He was a graduate of the Bombay University and was serving in the Judicial Department.

The Mahomedans of the city were on strike on Friday as a protest against the Sarda Act. The shops of Mahomedan and Borah merchants in the city were closed on that day.

The final match of the Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association was played at Godhra between the Telang High School, Godhra, and the City High School, Ahmedabad. A player of the Telang High School protested against the decision of the umpire against him and this created such a disturbance that the game could not be played out. The umpires are reported to have declared in favour of the City High School and the question will be placed before the Committee of the Association for decision.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

The final tie of the Thakor Cup Tennis Tournament of the local Gujarat Club was won by Messrs. Shivdasani and Kothavala who are declared champions for the year.

The suit for damages filed by Mr. Dolatram Shah, the late President of our Municipality, against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" was taken up by Mr. Jhaveri and issues have been framed. Documentary evidence is being subitted by both the parties and the case will be taken up for hearing in January.

The editor and printer of "Din", a local weekly, have been fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 respectively for publishing an obscene advertisement of the Bombay Welfare Company.

The Muskati market cloth merchants have sent in their protest to the Viceroy against the increase in bank rate. They have also protested against the exchange ratio which has put Indians to a great disadvantage in competition with foreign manufacturers and have asked for a 1s.-4d. ratio.

BANKING ENQUIRY.

The Banking Inquiry Committee has been in our city in this week. Several witnesses appeared before this Committee for evidence. Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, N. D., submitted his written statement and was further examined by the Committee. Representatives of local Shroffs and Mercantile Associations were also examined and they all condemned the attitude of the Imperial Bank and asked for more facilities to local Shroffs. They also pointed out the necessity of allowing banking business to be carried on in the Vernacular instead of English. They favoured the idea of having a gold currency and discouraging the issue of post office cash certificates.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S VISIT.

Mr. Vithalbhai Parel had been on a short visit to Ahmedabad. He had come down from Nadiad to see Mahatma Gandhi and on Saturday he was entertained to a garden party by the members of the Gujarat Club. The party was a great success and the members of the Banking Inquiry Committee as well as the gentry of the city were present. Mr. Jinnah who happened to be here on the day to see Gandhiji also attended the party. Mr. Vithalbhai moved round chit-chatting and shaking hands with all and was garlanded after refreshments by Sheth Mangaldas. Messrs. Vithalbhai and Vallabhbhai Patel left by the Kathiawad for Baroda whence they proceed to Delhi.

The National Musical Association which is led by Mr. Khare of the Sabarmati Ashram had its annual gathering on Monday. It was presided over by Mrs. Sharda Mehta and was attended by a fairly large number.

The Conference of the Presidency Youhts' League will meet on the 14th and 15th instant, if nothing untoward comes in to prevent the meeting. The Conference will be presided over by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and is expected to be successful. The Conference of the Independence Leaguers will also meet on the 15th and 16th instant. The organisers hope that they will not have to change the dates any further.

PAL'S LECTURES.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal passed a very busy week in our city. He delivered a number of lectures. On Saturday, the 23rd. he spoke on Religion, on Tuesday on the Education of Youths in Modern India. On Wednesday on the Ideals of Youth and Social Service, and on Friday on Bengali Literature from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Tagore. He emphasised the importance of social reform and declared that Bengali literature in modern times can defy competition with that of any other part of the world. He also urged the importance of preparing for Swaraj and developing our own culture instead of taking up Western ideas wholesale. He appealed to the youths to take a lesson from the life of Ram Mohan Roy and support social reform all round. He was very enthusiastic in declaring that in spite of idol worship and other forms Hindu religion urges belief in one God and requires people to know Him in self as well as in others. His daughter Shobhana Devi also delivered a lecture on the question of Hindu widows in the Bholanath Ladies' Institute. She pointed out that widows in Bengal are engaged in various occupations to earn a living for themselves.

Our municipal administration goes on in its own way. The main road is being repaired and people say that the work is being pushed on as H. E. the Governor is coming here shortly. But even in these repairs it is found that the work is being carried on without any supervision but nothing better can be expected from a municipality that keeps the Chief Engineer's post vacant without any compunction. Mr. Ambalal does not seem to interest himself with matters municipal as he used to do. It is whispered that he is tired of his party and intends to dissolve but it is all gossip and no decision has yet been arrived at. Major Candy, the Civil Surgeon, is tired of our municipal administration and of the way in which it is carried on. He has remained absent from the meetings of the board for some time and now it is reported that he has submitted his resignation to the president.

CLEANSING THE CITY.

Dr. Hariprasad goes on with his work of cleansing the city. In the report published by him this week he thanks Mr. Anklesaria the municipal contractor for placing a motor lorry at his disposal. The report presents interesting reading as it points out that in the compounds of the bungalows of men like Sheth Ambalal and Sheth Mangaldas there were cart load of rubbish. Not only this but from the compound of the building occupied by the Sanitary Association for health museum the cleansing party had to remove tons of rubbish. He uses phenyle and disinfecting powders in the places cleansed and has thus been doing very useful work.

SARASPUR WALL QUESTION.

A meeting of the municipal Board on the 25th last took up the question of the Saraspur wall for discussion. The Board in a general meeting had decided to pull down this wall to improve the sanitation of the suburb and to remove the filth spot from its vicinity our conservative tendency, however, will not approve of such a measure and at the instance of a number of people of the locality the members of Saraspur Ward brought in a proposal to give up the idea of pulling down the wall. The mentality of the members could be seen from the arguments advanced by them during the discussion of this question. Several members of the Independent party were in favour of cancelling the resolution and give up the idea of removing the wall and even some members who have favoured the idea of removing the city wall argued in favour of retaining this wall. At last after a two hours' discussion it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the discussion and a special committee of Dr. Nanavati, Dr. Hariprasad and a few other Councillor was appointed out to explain the position to the people of the suburb. Dr. Hariprasad spoke vehemently against keeping up the wall which must be destroyed to improve sanitation.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan and three other councillors have sent in a proposal to be placed before the board to give up the idea of the Kulpur Relief Board Scheme. This scheme was passed by the casting vote of the late president Mr. Dolatram Shah in spite of opposition from several members. People of the locality, Hindus as well as Mahomedans, whose houses are to be acquired for the road have been complaining bitterly against the Scheme. It also appears that the scheme would financially be a failure and there are certain legal difficulties against it. Mr. Dolatram was very keen about it and now a proposal is brought in to drop it. It is very strange that the city wall scheme which was forwarded to the Government some three years back has not even been thought of by the present board and the three important town planning schemes that have already been sanctioned remain undeveloped for want of active interest. It is high time that Mr. Ambalal and his Independent party brought these matters before the executive officers and tried to give all sorts of facilities to those that wish to go out from congested areas. At present our municipality does next to nothing for the convenience and much less for the comfort of those that have been living in the suburbs or in the buildings of societies in the Ellis Bridge area. Roads water supply and lighting are all neglected and although taxes are exacted from them rigorously they are given a step-motherly treatment all round.

Our municipality deserves to be congratulated on the buildings that are constructed by private donations. Sheth Kasturbhai has constructed a fine building for a primary school on the main road near Khadia. Another fine building for a primary school is nearing completion near Danapith and the foundation for a nice hospital building near Ellis Bridge has been laid and the work of construction has been progressing. The donations were settled by the late board and the constructions would be completed in a few months more.

The idea of facilities for admission to the arts' college either by increasing accommodation in the Gujarat College or by starting a new college in the city is not yet being worked up. Some respectable citizens should take up the question in right earnest and work for it whole heartedly at an early date.

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"BE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE."

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal's Exhortation To Police.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL. Dec. 3.

On Monday morning the 25th November a detachment of the Bhopal Police Force consisting of about 400 strong was, for the first time in its history, reviewed by His Highness the Ruler at the Lal Parade in connecion with the award of medals and other rewards, for meritorious services, to some 25 officers and men of the Police Force and the Criminal Investigation Department. The smart turn out of the policemen, their general bearing and ceremonial parade were of the highest order and Mr. K. M. Akram, the Inspector General of Police was congratulated from all sides for the success of the brilliant show.

The Hon. Raja Oudh Narayan Bisarya, Member for Law and Justice, before presenting the recipients of the awards made a speech in the course of which he said.

The Police is a semi-military body; a second line of defence, so to speak, and directly responsible for internal peace and security. To make it thoroughly efficient and useful, the military side of its activities has to be fully developed, alongside of its capacity as an agency for the prevention of crime. Occasional mass gatherings of the Police force on parade are therefore as essential for the evolution of the martial spirit in its ranks, as periodical conferences and meetings to concert measures for the maintenance of law and order are indispensable for its utility on the civil side. That being the viewpoint, I feel confident that the honour Your Highness has done the Force by coming in direct contact with its rank and file cannot fail to serve as a strong incentive and encouragement to them all: it should go a long way to quicken the pace of progress in the department, particularly as a complement of Your Highness' Military Forces. After the presentation of the medals and other rewards His Highness made a speech, in the course of which he said:—

A good deal of credit for the high standard of efficiency observable in the department is doubtless due to a line of zealous and devoted officers who spared no pains to keep it up to the mark. But that does not, I am sure, by any means detract from the value of the services rendered by the present Inspector General of Police. Mr. Khwaja Mohammed Akram, who has given it the full benefit of his extensive knowledge and experience of Police administration. To-day's function is only one instance of his powers of organization, and of his unflagging zeal to inspire the officers and men of the Force with that spirit of harmonious co-operation and discipline which is so essential to the successful working of the Department under him. During the eight years he has been with us, he has amply justified his brilliant record of service in the Central Provinces. I take this opportunity publicly to compliment him on the beneficial results of the various reforms he has introduced, and it is indeed a source of great satisfaction to me to find that, owing largely to his consistent efforts, the Police in Bhopal can compare favourably with that in any other Administration.

I am deeply touched by the terms in which you, Raja Sahib, have referred to my work as your predecessor in the portfolio of Law and Justice. If anything, I followed the path chalked out for me by my revered mother in the performance of my duty as a servant of the State. I am glad that my efforts have borne fruit and that the work initiated by me has been so carefully continued and carried out.

The most efficient administration of Police to my mind, is that which best ensures the prevention of crime, and I am glad to notice that the review of police work, presented by Alimartabat the Member for Law and Justice shows a remarkable decrease in the incidence of crime.

PEOPLE'S FRIENDS.

You have pointed out, and quite correctly too the semi-military aspect of the police force. But its civil aspect is equally if not more important. The policeman represents the majesty of the State. In his person he combines a deep sense of loyalty and devotion to the Ruler—the highest standard of social service. In the discharge of his functions he has certain important duties and obligations towards the citizens. He should always be the friend of the people and by his civility of manners, sincere solicitude for the good of the public and ready and ungrudging help in time of need should win not only their trust and confidence but admiration and affection. Love rather than awe should be looked upon by the law-abiding citizens as their natural protection against the disturbes of peace and breakers of law. Time was when the policeman was regraded with suspicion and distrust by the people at large, owing to his domineering ways and unsympathetic attitude towards them. His incicility kept the people aloof from him. His opportunism made them suspicious, and incidently opportunities were thereby lost of securing useful information about crimes and criminals. This lack of confidence is now, I hope, steadily giving place to mutual confidence and co-operation between the police and the people in this State. It therefore behoves every policeman, both high and low, always to do his bit in building up a tradition of politeness, and readiness to help those who stand in need of his assistance. He should always be at pains to convince the people that he is their friend, that his interests are identical with theirs in the discharge of public duty and that he and they must both be united against those who set themselves up as a menace to society. I hope my Police will always bear this in mind and approximate to the highest ideals of social service, which indeed is one of the chief objects of its existence.

AN " AT HOME."

In the afternoon Police sports were held in the Police Lines where the Hon. Raja Oudh Narayan Bisarya, was "At Home" to a large number of guests and visitors to the show. A most enjoyable evening was spent which concluded with a torch light tattoo by the men of the Armed Police.

Seaplane Slightly Damaged.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 5.

British seaplane which alighted on sea owing to fog has been slightly damaged.—Reuter.

COTTON RECEIPTS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

According to the statement issued by the Director of Agriculture the receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1929 to 22nd November 1929, amounted to 512,157 bales of 400 lbs. lint against an estimate of 533,900 bales of the total crop of 1928-29. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 389,144 bales. 202,020 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 271,206 bales were exported by sea while 5,621 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

A NEW BRITISH METAL DISCOVERY.

—:o:—

LOOKS AND WEARS LIKE REAL GOLD.

Mettallurgical research has gone yet a step further in England in producing a new metal called "Viceroy Gold" which combines all the wearing qualities and appearance of real gold. The firm of Carreras Limited have sponsored the entire output of the inventors for the cigarette industry and they now offer to smokers of their "Passing Show" cigarettes a beautifully made Cigarette Case for 60 coupons from 50's tins—a remarkable offer.

A feature of this metal is that articles cannot be made at a fast production rate, each article being treated separately and produced in the same fashion as a goldsmith would produce in real gold. The great advantage that "Viceroy Gold" has ever other reproduction gold in the past is that it is free from plating or colouring and if cleaned in the same manner as gold and silver it will keep its appearanee to real gold indefinitely.

EDUCATION MINISTER IN BROACH.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Dec. 2.

Sheth Haji Abdurrahim Haji Abdul Karim gave an "At Home" to Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, when he came here on Saturday last. The Hon. Minister received an address from the Muslims of Broach district. In the course of the address Musalmans dwelt on the educational needs of the district. In reply, Mr. Maulvi asked the audience to stand on their own legs and to give up the practice of begging.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The All-India Veterinary Conference will hold its sittings at Madras on December 27th and on two subsequent days. Mr. P. Saunders, Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, will preside.

Poona, December 4.—Moulvi Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, states that in view of various suggestions made by members about desirability of holding the ensuing session of the Conference at Lahore the Working Committee of the Conference will hold an urgent meeting at Iqbal Manzil, Lahore, at 4 p.m. on 15th instant.—A. P.

The Haj Inquiry Committee is understood to have recommended the abolition of Kamaran as landing port for pilgrims from India because of oppressive and humiliating treatment given to Hajis there.—A. P.

INTERSTING POINT OF LAW.

—:o:—

Can 'Cabinet' Be Govern ment Of Indore?

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW A. G. G.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE C. I., Dec. 2.

In Mr. R. P. Persai's case of sedition against Indore Government before the High Court many interesting law points were discussed, by the defence counsel who maintained that the Cabinet of Indore could not be the Government of Indore owing to the fact that it held only delegated powers. It could only appoint officers up to a certain grade. Similarly the A. G. G. had limited powers for appointments, and he could not appoint ministers without the sanction of the Viceroy. If it held only delegated powers then any criticisms of that body did not constitute sedition of H. H. Holkers' Government Counsel cited ruling of different High Courts in support of his contention that criticising the administration of the Divan and his colleagues could not be sedition of Holker Sircar. The accused had merely brought to the notice of the Viceroy certain alleged irregularities committed by the Miniority administration, and had merely pointed out certain alleged inequities' in the mill case and other matters concerning the poor cultivators. Mr. Dongrey, on behalf of the accused, contended that the Cabinet of Indore did not constitute Government of Indore State, they were merely agents of the Government of India, and attacking one set of persons in the administration was no sedition. The public prosecutor having replied the High Court has reserved judgment. The hearing of the appeal went on for four days and attracted a large crowd in the court.

YOUNGMEN WITH PREMATURE WRINKLES!!

I remember how elderly people who have seen better days in Indian States denounce those who sadden the youth of a people. How many youngsters in Indore just out of their teens either through harsh treatment or through nepotism being deprived of their rightful promotion, look pale and haggard? How many young men, through over-work and unjustifiable fines, look prematurely old and aged! I hear some poorer men even when on leave compelled by their superiors to attend office. The Legal Remembrancer's office has, it is reported made an un-precedented record in penalising the clerical and menial staff. In the same manner certain District judges because they have the misfortune to belong to a particular community have not received the treatment they deserved. Freshmen are posted on appointments. They were selected for special allowances, whereas some competent and well-qualified-men it is alleged were left to serve as probationers for years. Of late there has been much bickering on account of this alleged favouritism towards a particular class. Indorians wonder that this state of things should continue when the portfolio is in the hands of a deputy Diwan like Sirdar Kibe? Will not H. H. Holker's Government appoint a committee to enquire into the alleged inequitable treatment accorded especially on communal grounds?

Special concession is given to Swadeshi Cotton and Flour mill to run double shift. Mr. Pailleret, I hear, had refused the same privilege to other textile mills in Indore. More production of industries under favourable conditions means prosperity to the commercial classes. The European Director of Industries and Commerce has, however, a different opinion?

The young Maharaja seems to be very keen on learning the administration work of the State. At present His Highness is touring in the District of Nemad with Mr. C. U. Wills I.C.S. Under this veteran officer the young Maharaja has begun instruction and I am told he has asked for the files of the Revenue and Survey Settlement Department. Rai Bahadur Ramsarup, whose services were borrowed from British India, was specially appointed for revising the settlement. I hear several land-holders have grievances about this fresh survey.

Col. Heale, the new A. G. G., is expected to arrive at Indore on the 7th instant. On the 5th December a banquet is arranged by H. H. the Maharaja in Lalbaugh palace in honour of Col. Pritchard, the present A. G. G. who is transferred from Indore.

The Ex-Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Holker, is expected to arrive via Karachi, on the 12th December. I hear arrangements are being made by the Household Department for putting him up at the Duria Mahal Burwaha, Indore-State.

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What the People Say

UNIVERSITY AND RELIGION.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that Principal Gokhale's proposal for making students compulsorily religious is soon to come up for consideration. It is, therefore, time to warn the public of the serious consequences of such a measure. It is a matter for satisfaction that about half the members of the Committee appointed for the purpose have refused or omitted to sign the Report submitted by the Committee. What is wanted now to prevent disaster is not a neutral attitude, such as many members of the Senate are likely to take, but an agressive and a determined one. It is a big enough scandal that a compulsory Bible class is allowed in a college affiliated to the University. To extend this kind of thing by imposing religious lectures on innocent students will be intolerable tyranny. It is one thing for the University to insist on certain subjects for certain examinations, though even this is not always fair to students, who, in my opinion, should be allowed a much wider choice. It is quite another thing, however, to impose religious lectures, which go directly against one of the objects of education. One of the principal aims of education is to encourage the reasoning faculty of the pupils. Religion, however, quite logically, prohibits reasoning, simply because it expects people to accept as gospel truth something that somebody has laid down once for all, and is afraid that reasoning might burst the bubble. Universities, which are supposed to be bodies entrusted with education, ought not, therefore, to countenance anything which hampers reasoning.

The plea that all the principal religions are proposed to be included in the lectures is a mere pretence, since Principal Gokhale is not willing to give a place to Atheism, which is at least as much entitled to consideration as any religion, as it is a distinct point of view regarding the same subject. This simply shows that he is not willing to give impartial consideration to any point of view not approved by him. No atheist objects to a comparative study of religions, though even that must not be imposed on unwilling minds. But that, of course, will be the surest way of destroying religion and will not suit Mr. Kokhale, who is anxious that people should subscribe to his own special brand of superstitions.

Mr. Kokhale pretends that he only wants toleration, but his proposal is the very negation of toleration. However desirable toleration may be, it surely does not mean that you should tolerate anything that anybody may choose to do to you. We have had quite enough of that kind of toleration in India, and it is time to put a stop to it. There are very obvious limits to what should be tolerated. If anybody proposed to punish Mr. Gokhale for holding the views he does, however, silly they may be, I would be the first to defend him. But the moment he wishes to impose them on other people, he has passed the bounds, and I would be the first to denounce him, even if his views were the quintessence of truth, which they are not. It is the business of the University to see that he does not succeed in his schemes.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Girgaum, Bombay.
Dec. 4.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY UNION.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to find the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union mentioned among those Unions whose representatives walked out from the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur. As a member of the executive of the T.U.C. representing the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union I should like to make it clear that my union was not a party to the walk-out. Only two of our delegates signed the manifesto on the clear understanding that some of the resolutions passed by the executive were against the interest of the working class.

The executive body of our Union will shortly consider the situation created at Nagpur, until that time, I consider that my union is affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.—Yours, etc.

MARCEL FERNANDIZ,
Executive Member.

"SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALISM."

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to a letter that appeared under "Science and Spiritualism" by one of your correspondents from New York, on the 23rd Nov.

Being a Special Reporter for "Science and Invention" in Bombay, (the paper mentioned by your correspondent), I have by this mail sent "The Chronicle" to Mr. Joseph Kraus, the Editor of the paper, for a reply, and I am sure all the queries raised by "Another American" can be easily answered and explained.

I might remind your readers that upto now nobody has been brave enough to submit to a test seance, nor has anybody won the $21,000.00 award by "Science and Invention" and other American citizens.

Has "Another American" ever tried to study the History of Spiritualism, how it started and so on? If he had, he would not have written what he has!

I suggest his reading, Frank Podmore, H. Carrington, Dr. Mercier, M.D., Sir Ray Lancaster, Dunninger and Joseph McCabe, to mention a few at random.—Yours, etc.

"ANT-HUMBUG."

"A MODEL STATE."

—: o :—

Labour Conditions In Russia.

MR. G. SETHI'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. G. Sethi, adviser to the Workers Delegate to the 12th Session of the International Labour Conference, arrived by s. s. "Mooltan" in Bombay on Friday. Interviewed he stated that after his work at Geneva he visited England, France, Germany and Russia to study the methods of industrial co-operative and labour organisations. Giving impressions of Russia he said he was very much struck by the progress made in the industrialisation of the country which was the foremost programme of the Soviet Government. Under the five years' plan a great deal had already been done and he thought that if not embroiled in International troubles Russia would soon become a model State for the rest of the world. Of particular interest to India was the way in which the Soviet Government dealt with the problems of minorities, languages and races. He thought that India could with advantage, follow the Soviet in this respect.

WORKERS' BENEFITS.

From the workers' point of view Russia was the most advanced in the world. Workers enjoyed rights and privileges such as were unknown in other countries. They had a certain amount of control in industries, they had security of employment and enjoyed a system of social insurance consisting of a variety of benefits, such as maternity benefits, nurseries kindergarton classes, free education, sickness and unemployment insurance, old age pensions and death benefits. They also enjoyed annual holidays of from 2 to 6 weeks with pay. They had adequate representation in all state institutions and had a strong voice in the affairs of the State. Working hours varied from 3 to 7 hours and lately they had introduced the 5 days week system. Under that system the workers worked for 4 days and had off day on the fifth. Thus they got six days off in a month.

"WALL PAPER".

A noteworthy feature in the workshops and factories was what was called the "Wall Paper." Through this the workers ventilated their grievances, criticised the conduct of their superiors and offered suggestions for the better management of the undertakings. With all the State interference in trade union organisations the workers still had the right to strike.

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JEPI SILKS FOR QUADRANGULAR PLAYERS.

—: o :—

Messrs. J. P. Desai & Co., of Shamsett Street, Bombay-2, writes:—

"We have pleasure to offer one pure silk suit length of our famous hand-made 'Jepi Silks' to:—(1.) The batsman scoring the highest number of runs, and to (2) The bowler capturing the highest number of wickets in the final Quadrangular Tournament.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the appeal of Anandalwan who was removed from the Rolls of the High Court of Madras under the Legal Practitioners' Act.—Reuter.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORT TO MR. SAKLATVALA.

(Continued from page 8.)

students, both here and in India, to suit their needs, particularly regarding stay, studies, travel, etc. 2. A Health Committee which has set up a panel of doctors in the different districts of London and to give medical advice to Indian students. 4. A Grievance Committee whose work will be to take up specific cases of grievances and see that they are removed. Steps are also being taken to establish immediately an independent student club in London and for the creation of a Federation of all Students' Organisations on the Continent and in America. Indian students coming to England are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Association who will arrange to meet them on their arrival to offer such facilities and comforts of which they may be in need.

SPEAKING FOR HIMSELF.

I met a number of Indian students this afternoon who expressed a considerable amount of pain at the letter written to the "Daily Mail" by Mr. Hardit Sing, in his capacity as the Hon. Vice-President of the Chief Punjab Association, an institution whose record of activities is too notorious to need further elucidation in the Indian Press. In the opinion of this budding patriot, the "Daily Mail" is "doing a great service not only by helping the British public to understand the real situation but also by giving information of the true conditions to a great number of Indian students who have unfortunately fallen into the hands of extremists in England." "It will not pay to be blind to Indian conditions, and though it might be dangerous to retreat from recent reform in India," opines the learned Vice-President, "it would be still more dangerous to go forward. Men when they fight for independence or "Home Rule" seldom state their lowest terms, and everyone can see that the advocates of complete Indian independence lack a convinced and responsible following." That Mr. Singh speaks for himself and no one but himself will be fully demonstrated at to-morrow's public meeting arranged by the Congress Branch at the Essex Hall, when, I understand, a large number of Indian students will discuss the present crisis and what is to be the future of India.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL.

Prize Distribution.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, paid a visit to the R. S. Dalal High School on Saturday in the morning. He then presided over the prize distribution function of the school at 11 a.m. in the Sir Sapurji Broacha Hall. The hall was over-crowded with a representative audience including guardians and leading citizens of the town. The proceedings opened with a welcome song followed by the Head Master's report which referred to the all-sided activities of the school, and the excellent results the school secured during the course of the year. Then a very interesting programme of recitations and athletic feats was gone through. The Minister, after giving away the prizes, said in his presidential remarks that the chool was one of the earliest High Schools opened by the Board of Education in Gujarat in 1840, and that he was glad that it had been the biggest Government High School in Gujarat and that there was hardly any school in the Presidency which showed more progress than it had. He congratulated the Head Master and the staff on the uniform progress of the school and the friendly and cordial relation that existed among the students of various communities. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the National Anthem.

Maharaja Of Alwar's Arrival.

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The Maharaja of Alwar arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the s.s. "Mooltan". His Highness declined to be interviewed by the Press.

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Evans' Liquid Paraffin is recommended by doctors as a safe and sure cure for constipation, especially in hot countries, because it has a soothing effect on the bowels and is not heat producing. If taken regularly, it will ensure you perfect health. Buy a bottle at once from your dealer and start your health cure.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

Dull Conditions In Share Market.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

MONEY.

Money was in keen demand during the early part of the week and call loans found employment at 4-1/2—5 per cent. Towards the close, however, the market relapsed and the rate fell to 3-1/2 to 4 per cent, owing to the additional supply of funds released by sales of sterling to Government. The payment of Rs. 1-1/2 crores for treasury bills to-day is mostly offset by the maturities which amount to some Rs. 92 lacs. Government transferred on 30th November £2 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury involving a contraction of currency in India to the extent of some Rs. 3 crores. The trade demand shows a substantial increase of Rs. 216 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-1/4 per cent and two to six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bnak of India as of 29th November shows a decrease of Rs. 213.10 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 24,18,38,000 as compared with Rs. 14.55 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.26, a decrease of 2.18 per cent under last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 6.96 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 93.30 lacs and Rs. 50.02 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits are down, the former by Rs. 17.97 lacs to Rs. 14.00 crores and the latter by Rs. 72.26 lacs to Rs. 69.84 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Business in gilt-edged stocks continued at a low ebb and prices showed no important change. 3-1/2 per cent Paper was stationary at Rs. 67/14 with a small carry-over business transacted at a difference of about one anna in favour of ready. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan declined about 2 annas to Rs. 101/1. 1935 and 1933 Loans receded to Rs. 97-8 and Rs. 100-3 respectively. 1939-44 Loans is quoted at Rs. 95/12. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were almost unaltered at Rs. 100-7, Rs. 101-7 and Rs. 102-7 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 105-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan quitened to Rs. 76-13, while 1934-37 remained steady at Rs. 90-4. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan lost some two annas to Rs. 86-8 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 95-10.

In connection with the 5 per cent British Conevrsion Loan 1944-64, the holders of 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 can convert all or part of their holding into the new loan on level terms, provided that they also subscribe in cash for at least an equivalent amount of the loan. This linking of the conversion rights with the subscription of new money is a novel feature and suggests that the Treasury is more interested in the cash results of the operation than in its effects on the 5 per cent War Loan.

The currency return of the 30th November shows a large decrease of Rs. 348.44 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.76 crores. Silver coins in reserve are down by Rs. 132.73 lacs to Rs. 107.19 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has slightly increased by Rs. 8.30 lacs to Rs. 3.97 crores. Gold bullion and coin remain unchanged at Rs. 32.22 crores. Securities in England have declined by a large sum Rs. 224.02 lacs to Rs. 1.06 crores, representing the recent contraction of currency. The metallic resserve ratio to circulation to 79.31, as against 78.49 a week ago.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 30th November 1929 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores). Rs.
Notes in Circulation	180.76
Rupee Redemption	40.00
	220.76

ASSETS.

	(in crores). Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	97.82
Rupee securities	36.32
Gold securities	51.52
Gold coin and bullion held in India	32.22
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.88
	220.76

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.23 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standed reserve of £.40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd December 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,41,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-7 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,41,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-14 10 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months. Treasury bills will be received on Tuesday, the 10th December 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Friday, the 13th December. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months treasury bills sold from 27th November to 2nd December amounted to Rs. 14,50,000. Six months treasury bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-3-0 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There was a further improvement of 1/32d. in sterling over last week's rates and the tone of the market was quite steady. Sellers raised their rate to 1s. 5-29/32d. with no buyers at better than 1s. 5-15/16d. Government after securing a fair amount of sterling at 1s. 5-29/32d. both here and in Calcutta, raised their buying rate to 1s. 5-15/16d. with effect from Tuesday. Tight money caused by improved trade demand and fair amount of export bills appearing accounted for the strength. The enquiry for remittances is still small. The forward market also appears steady and 1s. 5-15/16d. is quoted for January and February. March is quoted at 1s. 5-29/32d. and April at 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling rate hardened to cover 4.88 dollars and the Franc depreciated to 123.93. Both these movements augur well for money market in England, since gold can be attracted from across the Atlantic if the dollar moves slightly higher and the franc will cease to be the source of anxiety and danger that it has been for sometime past, if the rate is maintained above 123.90. It may be noted that France has now been tapping a new source of supply for gold, viz., New York and fairly large shipments have already been made. The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England still continue on a small scale, but they are more than offset by the large shipments already received and on the way from Australia and New Zealand.

A press communique of the 3rd instant states that the sterling remittances during the week ending 30th November amounted to £320,000. £. 2 million have been transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Home Treasury, thus bringing the total remittances from April to date to £. 16,275,000.

GOLD.

The gold market continued steady, but the rate of ready suffered a loss of about 6 pies per tola toward the close, owing to fairly large shipments en route from Durban. The closing rate is Rs. 21-9-0 per tola. The daily offtake is unaltered at about 12,000 tolas and stocks remain at about 1 lac tolas. Sovereigns show no change at Rs. 13-7-0 for ready as well as delivery 14th December. In London the quotation for gold kept steady at 84s. 11-1/2 except on Tuesday when it went down to 84s. 11-3/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-8-9 for ready, and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 17th December and 15th January 1930 settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is expected to be £75,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 14,11,737 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

SILVER.

The silver market displayed an easy tendency and the rate of ready declined about 8 annas to Rs. 51-3 per 100 tolas. Towards the close, however, there was a slight reaction on advices from Shanghai and the rate improved to Rs. 51-7. As stocks are concentrated in strong hands, ready commands a premium of about 2 annas per 100 tolas. America and China banks still remain out of the market. The offtake averages 135 bars a day, while stocks are plentiful at some 4,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after declining from 2s. 2-15/16d. to 2s. 2-3/4 closed 2s. 2-7/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 22-5/8d. and 22-7/16d. for ready and 22-11/16d. and 22-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 51-11 and Rs. 51-3 for ready. Rs. 51-9 and Rs. 51-1 for 20th December settlement and Rs. 51-10 and Rs. 51/2 for 20th January 1930 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £145,000. The total imports dusing the week amounted to 123 bars and Rs. 135,486 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000.

SHARES.

The share market was characterised by very dull conditions and the total business and price changes were inconsequential. In the cotton mill section, the range was of about 10 points in the big shares, while the smaller denominations were almost unmoved. The following are the fluctuation in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 716/8-721/4-712/8-720; Century Rs. 290-296/4-290-298/12; Central India Rs. 467/8-458/12-456/4-457/8; Crescent Rs. 82/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 510-516/4-508/12-516/4-515; Indian Bleaching Rs. 107/8-108/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 370-372/8-371/4 Kohinoor Rs. 150-156/4-153/12-156/4; New Great Rs. 160-168/12-165-167/8; Pearl Rs. 305-307/8-305-307/8; Simplex Rs. 40-41/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 387/8-388/12-386/4-387/8.

Almost similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section and market was very inactive. Although Tata Steels were maintained, comparatively greater interest was evinced by speculators in this scrip. Ordys stood at Rs. 61/2 and Defds. at Rs. 267/8. Tata Hydros were almost unchanger at Rs. 1202/8, while Andhra Valleys lost Rs. 15 to Rs. 690 with Tata Powers down by Rs. 40 to Rs. 540. Alcock shares receded slightly to Rs. 305, while Bombay Burmahs gained from Rs. 742/8 to Rs. 755. Bombay Trams quietened to Rs. 137-8. In steam shares, Bombay steams improved to Rs. 210 and Scindias to Rs. 10/14. Bundi Cements kept steady at Rs. 15/12, while Indian Cements declined from Rs. 252/8 to Rs. 247/8. Katni Ordys were unchanged at Rs. 190, while Defds, lost about Rs. 25 to Rs. 665. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij advanced from Rs. 800 to Rs. 825 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 660 to Rs. 671/4. Other shares remained unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares suffered a set-back, fully paid being quoted at Rs. 1320 with Contributories at Rs. 322/8. Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 95/8, while those of the Central Bank closed steady at Rs. 16/12.

It is reported that H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad has given a debenture loan of Rs. 45 lacs to Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons against the Osmansahi Mills in order to develop the textile industry in Hyderabad. This is the second occasion that His Highness has come to the help of Bombay and India's premier industry and this action on His Highness' part is worthy of high praise. This help will put the Currimbhoy group in a more comfortable financial position.

The Govt. of India has called a conference of representatives of the cotton textile industry from different centres to be held in Delhi next week, to discuss certain issues raised in Mr. Hardy's report on the advisability of substituting specific duties for advalorem. The result will be awaited with considerable interest.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The steady tone reportd in our last remained unchanged in the earlier part of the week but later Cotton prices declined and the effect was that the yarn prices also went down to some extent. The principal question of the market is the question of finance and owing to continued depression in the market dealers had no chance to earn and have got to lose every time. Consuming centres are yet quiet all round and owing to continued depression in trade they are only purchasing hand to mouth. We, therefore, expect no improvement in prices of yarns in the near future unless there is a specal change in Cotton and we expect prices to remain more or less the same as at the present level.

ENGLISH YARN.

Stocks in Single yarns are not very big and therefore prices are steady but in case of Double yarns stocks have been more and more arriving and therefore prices are weak as far as Double yarns are concerned. Quotations for forward deliveries from Manchester are comparatively cheap but even at cheap prices no business of importance has been done as the dealers have got no faith in the present prices. The Japanese competition is always feared and that is the main reason why no important business is ever reported in this class of yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Stocks are now increasing especially in Mercerized yarns and there is a dead-lock as far as Mercerized yarns are concerned. Stocks in Grey yarns are not very large and therefore prices are steady at the last week's level. Whatever there are small arrivals these are taken up by consuming centres and thus there is no reason for prices to decline. In case of 2/42s. stocks have been more and more accumulating and therefore prices have gone down by about 1/4 to 1/2 an anna per lb. Import Houses are quoting the same prices as before but as Bazaar prices are comparatively cheap there is no business reported at all during the week under review.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices are going down and they have declined by about half an anna per lb. during the week with no important business. The main reason why the prices are going down is the accumulation of stocks and as the imports are still higher we do not expect better side for this yarn at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

Although prices are low to make purchases no business of importance is reported during the week. The mills have got certain stocks with them and they desire to sell them at the best available rates but there is no special business done. We do not expect any particular change in the near future and the prices will remain steady at or about this level.

The general outlook does not seem yet rosy and we therefore expect no improvement in prices in the near future.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Since our last report, no business of importance has been reported, except a quantity of Ghusick and Nega steam Coal ex s.s. Tamatsu Maru at Rs. 14/4 per ton c.i.f. Otherwise the market is quiet.

On account of scarcity of ready Coal at Calcutta, the freight from Calcutta to Bombay is very quiet.

In view of the cargo of Natal Coal being fixed in the vicinity of Sh. 23/6 per ton c.i.f. the Bengal Coal market will have no chance of upward tendency.

Now there is no steamer discharging the Coal in the stream.

Steamers Expected To Arrive With Coal Cargoes.

8-12-29 s.s. Miyadono Maru Lodna and Searsole Coal.

9-12-29 s.s. Arabestan Gaslitan and Samla Coal.

10-12-29 s.s. Lepanto Deshargarh and Bengal Coal.

12-12-29 s.s. Larpool Northern and Natal Group Coal.

17-12-29 s.s. Tamatsu Maru Gaslitan and Samla Coal.

s.s. Kildale Northern and Natal Group Coal.

s.s. Dunsley Northern and Natal Group Coal.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality Northern Navigation Coal 24/- Sh. C. I. F.

Quality Natal Group Coal 23/9 Sh. C. I. F.

Quality Deshargarh Steam Coal Rs. 16/2 C. I. F. Rs. 18/- Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Qualitw Deshargarh Seebpore Poniati Rs. 16/- C. I. F. Rs. 17/12 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality Seebpore/Poniati Rs. 15/12 C. I. F. Rs. 17/8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 16/- C. I. F. Rs. 18/- Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Gaslitan Steam Coal Rs. 14/12 C. I. F. Rs. 16/8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Quality Samla Coal Rs. 14/6 C. I. F. Rs. 16/4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Our Market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Prices for December and Jan-Feb-March Shipments also register a drop of about 1 to 2 Annas per Cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|13 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 7|13 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Nizam Rs. 7|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Nov. Rs. 7|6|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Dec. Rs. 7|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13|- per cwt.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta.—

December per cwt. 11-2-1|4 sellers.

Jan|March per cwt. 11|4-1|2 sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.—

December per cwt. 11|3-1|2 sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.—

December per cwt. 11|4 sellers.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

We have received the following report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi, 3rd Dec:—

Government Securities.

The constant issue of Treasury Bills coupled with lack of enquiry for securities have been the dominant factors for lowering the prices of the Government Securities.

Locally small business has transpired on investment account and confined to 5 per cent 1945/55 Loans.

Last week three months Treasury Bills for Rs. 1-1/2 crores at Rs. 98/9 per cent. were accepted in full, giving a yield of about 5.75 per cent. Rs. 1-1/2 crores three months bills are invited this week. The Government is offering six months Treasury Bills at a fixed rate of Rs. 97/3 per cent. giving a yield of 5.79 per cent. to an unlimited extent until further notice.

Electric Shares.

Business in this section continues to be small. The Karachi Electrics have been difficult to negotiate, with sellers still out. The Ajmers are on offer while Hyderabad Electrics are enquired for, with sellers reserved. Small lots changed hands at Rs. 135/ per share.

Railway Shares.

This section has been more active. Larkhanas were done at Rs. 88/, Uppersinds at Rs. 83/ while there have been a number of sellers for Sind Lights and no buyers. The Sind Light Railway Company has declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 2/ per share.

The Sind Lighterage were done after a considerable time at Rs. 130.

Name of Company	Paid up Value	Present value
Sind Lights	29-0-0	50-0-0
Sind Lightorage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	88-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	83-0-0
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	150-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	135-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-0-0	10-12-0
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	105-8-0
Karachi Flour Mill	80-0-0	155-0-0
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mill	100-0-0	100-0-0

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80/; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 9-4-0; Epson Salt Rs. 5-12-0. Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-14-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-10-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Elevtro (German) small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide English, small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2; Bichromate of Soda Small packing Rs. Rs. 29-8-0; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.R. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-3; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-23|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-23|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot d.8-1|16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 5.

Silver—Advanced on China buying. Market closed uncertain.

Spot ..... 22-5|8

Forward ..... 22-5|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment sellers £8-3-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment sellers £17-2-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment sellers £18-15.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

BEST SHOW OF THE CITY

SURYA FILM Co. (Bangalore)

Presents

Second Marvellous Production

The Choice of a Bride

Featuring

Master BACHU, Mr. BAKRE, Mr. PAWAR, Miss LAXMI in the chief roll.

Beautiful gigantic fight and daring stunts with exciting plot are extraordinary.

Hot climax from start to finish.

Also

STAGE DANCES by Miss KAMAL KUMARI

with Sweet Song and Music.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Substantial Reduction In Acreage.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 6th inst:—

AMERICANS.

During the early part of the week cotton prices assumed hardening tendency on re-assuring statement by President Hoover, but later on quieter conditions prevailed on increased offerings and on balance prices show little alterations.

There is no change in the supply situation of raw cotton and latest reports of foreign growth are disappointing and crop estimates are being reduced in most of the cotton producing countries. The final Government estimate regarding American Cotton crop will be issued early next week and cotton world is awaiting the same. According to our information we see little change in the last Bureau Report.

Present cotton prices are considered cheap looking to the comparative figures of supply and demand during recent years. Nevertheless, the sagging tendency of prices calls for an explanation. High hopes of enormous financial help to cotton growers by the Federal Farm Board remained untranslated in action and nothing but a very small amount has been given. The Senet remains divided on the principal of financial help and nothing substantial is done in this direction. Thus there is absence of any holding movement on the part of cotton growers and hedge selling often appears on any advance. When cotton prices dipped deeper than the average during the period of autumnal dip, there was a tendency not to hedge cotton as it was unprofitable. Large quantities of low grade cotton never required protection of hedge selling. Thus the fears of bearish effects of the Southern delivery contract were minimised and cotton was left to find its own level of prices. As usual, in a declining market, spinners never showed anxiety to secure supplies and were accepting offered cotton. Thus there was never an occasion of over or under supply of contracts. The last downward drive of prices was due to Wall Street chaos.

Recent reports from U. S. A. show a tendency of curtailment of production under the plea of reduced buying capacity. This may be true to a certain extent, however, low prices have always increased consumption. Small exports of cotton from America are at the cost of reduction in stocks in foreign countries and consuming establishments.

The story of the present crop will be told next week and it will cease to have any effect on general sentiment. The attention of the cotton world will soon be diverted to the prospects of 1941-32 crop. Present low prices are bound to administer a reduction, perhaps a substantial of about 10 per cent. in the next year's acreage.

BOMBAY.

Our cotton market ruled rather steady as the general sentiment is inclined to believe in higher prices. The new crop has commenced to move freely and arrivals in upcountry markets are increasing rapidly. Shippers are taking keen interest in new arrivals and good staple cotton is in good demand.

There were few occasions when Indian cotton had been sold so cheap in comparison to outside growths. However, there is a section which believes that increasing crop movement will increase hedge selling. This idea seems without any substantial ground as our cotton prices are at an irreducible low level, particularly Bengals and Oomras and holders have practically little or no risk. Shippers who will go in stocks will prefer to put hedges in high priced cottons. At the same time we will mention that in this country usually merchants never hedge cotton or perhaps a small portion. Thus we are led to believe that there is no possibility of any oversupply. So far 9,700 bales of F.G.M.G. Bengal and 1,200 bales of Fine M.G. Oomra are tendered against December/January contracts.

We believe present prices safe and prefer purchases on all declines for a long pool.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment nominal £23-2-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £21.

Linseed, La Plata, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment. Hull sellers £20.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment nominal £23-12-6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Jan|Apl delivery. Paid and sellers 40|6.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

May|August delivery sellers 38|6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 33 lb. cargoes.—

December shipment sellers 48|6.

Barletta Russo, per 33 lb. cargoes.—

Dec|Jan shipment value 48|-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

December shipment sellers 49|3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—

Nominal.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec. 5.

Total Bullion	£134,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,000,000
Other Deposits	£ 96,100,000
Government Securities	£ 60,400,000
Other Securities	£ 28,400,000
Notes and Coin	£ 33,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£361,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.86 p.c.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929.

NO CAUSE FOR RIGHT WINGERS TO SECEDE.

"Left Wing, A Natural And Desirable Phenomenon."

SJT. SUBASH BOSE' STATEMENT.

"I Take Full Responsibility Of President Of T. U. Congress."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

"I have decided to accept the responsibility which the Trade Union Congress has chosen to confer on me by electing me as President for the coming year. I feel, I would be failing in my duty if I shirk the responsibility at a time when the Congress is faced with a serious crisis," says Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Trade Union Congress in a statement issued on the Nagpur split.

Mr. Bose continues, "I have purposely deferred issuing a statement, because I wanted time to get acquainted with all the facts. I was not present at Nagpur on the December 1st when important developments took place. I left Nagpur on November 30th for Amraoti to preside over the Provincial Students' Conference there. Consequently my knowledge of many of the important incidents which led to the split is of a second hand. On my return to Nagpur, I heard of the sensational developments as well as the personnel of the Office bearers. I have talked to representative of both the Right and the Left Wing and I have read very carefully the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which is an admirable summing up of the situation in the Trade Union Congress. I am now in a position to form a clear estimate of the present position and my duty in connection with it.

A DESIRABLE PHENOMENON.

In the first place, I should state most emphatically that I sincerely deplore the mutual recriminations that have gone between the Right Wing the Left Wing, in the Trade Union Congress. With the growth of Trade Union movement in this country, the Left Wing has come into existence and has of late, been gaining in strength and importance. This is a most natural and in my opinion a most desirable phenomenon. I have no doubt that after what I have heard from them that even honest Right-Fingers welcome the advent of the Left Wing in the Trade Union Congress. Some of them for whom I have the greatest esteem have gone so far as to say that it is in evidence that the Left Wing should come into power some day or other.

WHAT SUBHAS UNDERSTAND.

I do not, therefore, see any reason why the Right-Wingers should bear any hostilities towards the Left-Wingers. Behind all the personal disputes and recriminations that may have appeared there is fundamental differences of mentality and outlook between the Right Wing and the Left.

WHAT LEFT WINGERS STAND FOR.

The Left Wing stands for definite principles and for a particular mentality. It should rely for public support, not on personal attacks on the Right-Wingers, but on the merits of their case. In fact the Left Wingers would be able to advance the interests of their cause much more by refraining from personal attacks on the Right-Wingers, than by indulging in them. I emphasised the importance of this impersonal attitude in meeting the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress just before voting on the Whitley Commission took place. Apart from the undesirability of indulging in recriminations. I should state most emphatically that it is a mistake to regard the Right Winer as an agent of British Imperialism and the Left-Winger as an agent of Moscow.

WHY G. K. U. WAS RECOGNISED

I am aware that the misunderstanding was started recognition was granted to the Girni Kamgar Union, with a membership of 40,000. The Right Wingers felt that as a result of this recognition, the strength of the Left Wing has been considerably increased all of a sudden and they were dissatisfied. Nobody can blame the Left-Wingers for obtaining this recognition, because by themselves they would never have been able to carry the proposition in the Executive Council. The proposition was carried simply because several members voted for it who were definitely Right Wingers or who were non-Communist Left Wingers. It is clear that the Communist Left Wingers got help from unexpected quarters. I was not present when voting on the recognition of the Girni Kamgar Union took place, but I have been told by several non-Communist Trade Unionists who voted for the Girni Kamgar Union that they did so because that Union has been undergoing a great deal of oppression from the authorities and deserved support and they also said that their vote did not imply that in all matters they would side with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union.

RIGHT WING TO BLAME.

I do not know why the Right Wing suddenly developed a defiant mentality and withdrew from the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal has made it perfectly clear in his statement that if the Right Wing had relied all their supporters, they would still have commanded a majority and I know it for a fact that all the members who voted for the recognition of the Girni Kamgar Union and for the complete boycott of the Whitley Commission did not see eye to eye with one another on such questions as affiliation to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and if the Right Wingers had stayed on they would have found that many of those whom they regarded as definitely "Red" would have voted with the Right Wing in defeating many of the resolutions to which the latter have taken such strong objection. Matters were made worse by the action of the Right Wingers in voting for resolutions like the affiliation to Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat to which they now say, that they are conscientiously opposed. In these circumstances the responsibility of the Right Wingers is very serious.

Now if they believe in democracy, they cannot object to the growing importance of the Left Wing in Trade Union Congress, nor can they grudge the recognition granted to the Girni Kamgar Union. Further they should take

(Continued on page 10.)

HURICANE HAVOC IN EUROPE.

—:o:—

STREETS STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.

Severe Damage To Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Hurricane continued its furious career this morning strewing streets of towns with slates and wreckage in Britain, France and Ireland. But the severest ordeals befel the shipping in West Atlantic. The crowning tragedy overtook a 2,000 ton steamer "Frances Duncan" off the Land's End within sight of the watchers from shore which was engulfed by a tremendous wave, turtled and disappeared. Five of the crew have been picked and the remaining sixteen are lost.—Reuter

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE ON LAND AND SEA

—:o:—

Worst Storm For Many Years.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Rugby—Several lives were lost and wide-spread damage done to property on land and sea by the worst storm for many years which swept over the British Isles last night and continued with unabated fury throughout the greater part of the day. The velocity of the wind varied.. but in some parts of the country, gusts exceeding ninety miles per hour were registered and in many places the velocity of the wind reached between seventy and eighty miles per hour. The storm was accompanied by heavy rains and the flooded areas were considerably increased. Warnings of the approach of bad weather were given by wireless last night and small vessels remained in harbour, but many cargo ships were disabled and passenger ships were heavily buffeted. The Liner "Ranchi", on arrival at Plymouth, reported that the seas in the English Channel, were the worst encountered for years. The British steamer "Frances Duncan" foundered off Land's End. Five survivors were picked up by another British steamer which went to her assistance. When the storm was at its height, wireless reports stated that the French steamer "Cambronne" and the British steamers "Valacia" and "Rowanburn" were out of control owing to the steering gear having been damaged. The Danish steamer 'Helene" reported that her engine had been completely disabled. Appeals from the Spanish steamer "Guecho" brought two tugs from Swansea to her assistance. The Swedish motor vessel "Balaklava" reported that the hurricane damaged her bridges and flooded cabins amidships, causing delay Lifeboats were called out during the day from several stations round the British Coast.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN BRITAIN.

Two houses in London and several buildings in other towns collapsed during the storm and many cases of trees, hoardings and walls being blown down are reported. Roads in several parts were temporarily blockaded by fallen trees and the London-Bournemouth railway traffic was delayed three hours owing to a tree having fallen across the rails. The flooding of the suburban line near New Beckenham, Kent, necessitated the cutting off of the current for electric trains. A large number of telephones were brought down by the storm. The Newhaven-Dieppe steamer services were cancelled and the Folkestone-Boulogne services diverted via Dover.

Anxiety regarding floods in the lower reaches of the Thames was expressed in a question in the House of Commons. The Minister for Health, Mr. Greenwood, replied that the matter was under consideration.—B. O. W.

Justice Kemp's Term Extended

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DELHI, Dec. 6.

The services of Justice Kemp as additional Judge of the Bombay High Court has been extended for two months.—Free Press.

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

Bhim Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

Mr. Bundalbhoy Hajeebhoy, Bombay's new Sheriff.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

—:o:—

Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy's Activities.

Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy, O.B.E., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate who is appointed as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and whose appointment has been welcomed by the public, has, since the death of his elder brother, the late Sir Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Kt., been the Senior Partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Company of Bombay.

The business of this firm was first established in 1826 at Makalla in Arabia by Mr. Lalljee Sumar who afterwards established business at Aden and also opened a branch in China. After his death, his sons purchased five steamers and commenced trading between Bombay and other Indian ports. The partnership then existing was dissolved in 1890, and Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee, father of the present proprietors of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co., commenced business on his own account. His sons extended their activities and business by undertaking military contracts. They were Government Suppliers during whole of the Somaliland War.

During the first year of the Great War hte firm shipped from Bombay stores &c. to the value of several millions of rupees and also held contracts for the military divisions in India in partnership. A mention of the Firm's services is made in the Nagpur Government Gazette, and also in the Government of India's Special war publication by the Commander-in-Chief. The firm subscribed to the War Loans the sum of Rs. 50,000/-, contributed liberally towards war funds, and placed at the disposal of Lady Chelmsford, C.I., through Lady Robertson, the sum of Rs. 33,000/- to be used at Her Excellency's discretion.

Besides, the Firm has made a free gift of a mosque, maternity home, and eye hospital and a charitable dispensary and has subscribed very liberally towards the funds collected for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

The firm has extended its business, being the sole Customs Contractors of the Port of Shehr, on the Arabian Coast, Proprietors of the Mahakali Coal Mines, Chanda (C.P.) Managing Agents of the Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works, Ltd., and is largely interested in the Sultania Cotton Manufactuing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd., the Sultania Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd., the Akbar Mfg., & Press Co., Ltd., and is a Special Director on the Board of Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works, Ltd.

NATION'S HONOUR IN QUESTION.

Congress And R. T. Conference.

MR. T. PRAKASAM'S APPEAL FOR COMMON PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

"During the last ten years the Congress has been a power in the country and its words have been law and mandate to the people", said Mr. Prakasam, M.L.A. who returned after a protracted tour in the Malay States, French Cochin China, and Indo-China, when interviewed by the Free Press, on the situation created by the Viceregal announcement. But, he continued, the Congress will become a broken reed, if after the speeches delivered by the responsible Statesmen of Great Britain both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, the Lahore Congress should decide to send her own representatives to the so-called Conference.

NATION'S HONOUR IN QUESTION.

We have been subjected to a series of humiliations. Each National demand has been made either through the Assembly or through the Congress. Yet to show up the hollowness of the plea raised so often by the British Cabinet and also for the purpose of securing peace both for the Government and the people, the Congress has compromised her position and did her best to secure the co-operation of all the other Parties and present a united demand. It did succeed in doing so, but the British statesmen in both Houses of Parliament lost no time in telling us that we should be under no delusion that the proposed conference is to frame a scheme of Dominion constitution. I cannot understand why, in spite of this the Working Committee of the Congress should have considered it necessary to affirm the manifesto issued by the leaders. I hope the Congress would not endorse this decision. We are not co-operators to-day. All Parties have been co-operating in every respect except in the matter of the Simon Commission, but even as co-operators and Moderates, we should have a sense of self-respect, nor so, when the honour of the nation and of the Congress is in question. It will be a worst blunder if the Congress under the circumstances should send a deputation of her own representatives to the proposed conference. Now that the Congress has done its duty to present a united demand, the Congress can leave the question of sending representatives to the Round Table Conference to the leaders of other Parties and await the result, engaging themselves at the same time, in organising the country.

I only hope that having regard to all the conditions in the country, the leaders of the different groups in the congress itself would agree upon a common programme which will give a fresh light and lead both to the workers and to the masses".—Free Press.

MADRAS MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

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Viceroy's Statement Welcomed

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The Madras Presidency Moslem Conference under the presidency of Maulana Mahomed Shafi Dawoodi, M.L.A., reaffirmed the resolutions passed by the All-India Moslem Conference, Delhi, under the presidency of Aga Khan.

Mr. Yakub Hasan speaking on the resolutions without either supporting or opposing them said it was very necessary that good understanding should be created between the Hindus and Moslems in order that they might place before the Round Table Conference a Constitution acceptable to both the communities. The Conference passed a resolution urging the introduction of separate electorates and representation of Moslems on local bodies and opining that two Moslem Leagues existing in the Presidency be amalgamated.

The Conference welcomed the Viceregal announcement and requested the Viceroy to give due representation to Madras Moslems in the Round Table Conference. Another resolution relating to the Sarda Act called upon the Moslems to act up to the decision of the Jamait-ul-Ulema.—A. P.

OVIET RESENTS OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

Red Army's Measures Entirely In Self-defence."

RIGHT OF GUARDIANSHIP OF PARIS PACT BY EUROPEAN POWEES DISPUTED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rugby:—The British Government has now received the Chinese reply, a nd a summary of the Soviet reply to the memoranda to those two Governments calling their attention to the terms of the Paris Pact, to which they are signatories, and its application to the Manchurian situation. The Chinese telegram declares that the National Government has maintained a peaceful attitude and refrained from any hostile military action except for purposes of self-protection and recalls that last August, it circulated to the signatories of the Pact a statement of China's intentions together with an expression of its readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Government.

SOVIET GOVT.'S REPLY.

The summary of the Soviet reply to the British memorandum declares the Soviet's policy to be peaceful and the Nanking policy to be provocative and states that the measures taken by the Red army are entirely in self-defence and not in breach of the Paris Agreement.

GUARDIANSHIP OF THE PACT.

The reply disputes the right of any group of States to act as the Guardian of the Pact and says that the conflict can be ended only by direct negotiations on conditions with which China is acquainted and which Mukden has already accepted, and that no outside interference can be permitted.—B.O.W.

Parliamentary Committee On Indian Affairs.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.

The House of Lords on a motion of Earl Russell has resolved that it is desirable to appoint a Standing Joint Committee of both the houses on Indian affairs.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 10

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.